FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842. NUMBER 31.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARRETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

TO A DEAD CHILD.

Oh! brightest dream and fairest form
My vision ever knew!
Thou art melted from my sight away
As heaven absorbs the dew.

Closed are those lips that cannot speak,
And the full eye is dead;
The rose is banished from thy cheek,
The dimpling smile is fled.

Thy little feet no more on earth
Shall ramble midst its sweets,
But kiss the flowers of heavenly birth,
Or tread the golden streets.

Oh! in yon high ethereal aisles,
By ancient patriarchs trod,
Thy brow is radiant with the smiles
And sunshine of its God.

For thee, so destitute of sin,
So passionless, my boy!
The task was light to enter in,
And claim the promised joy.

Oh! for the spirit of a child,
A mould of purer clay,
To burst its bands with rapture wild,
And rise to endless day!

THE TEMPERANCE BALL.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

Tune—*Rosin the bow.*

Come all ye true friends of the nation,
Attend to humanity's call,
Come and in your country's salvation,
And roll on the temperance ball.
And roll on the temperance ball,
And roll on the temperance ball;
Come and in your country's salvation,
And roll on the temperance ball.

And when we have formed the blest union,
We'll firmly march on, one and all;—
We'll shout, when we meet in communion,
And roll on the temperance ball,
And roll on the temperance ball.
The *Cold Water Army's* advancing,
The cohorts of Rum to destroy;
The glad eye of beauty is dancing,
Her heart's overflowing with joy,
Her heart's overflowing, &c.

Bright hope in the bosom is burning,
And on the pale cheek of the fair
The bloom of the rose is returning,
To banish the gloom of despair.
To banish, &c.

The wife on her infant is gazing,
But not now in sorrow alone—
A husband her virtue is praising,
The dark cloud of sorrow is gone.
The dark cloud of sorrow is gone.

The maiden, now truly delighted,
Heart beating wildly with joy,
Confides in the vow that is plighted,
Her youth is a "*Washington Boy.*"
Her youth is, &c.

The dandy with jealousy eyeing,
His goblet of wine with a tear,
The corpulent alderman's sighing,
Farewell to his muggis of beer.
Farewell to his, &c.

The sot from society's creeping—
No more reeling boldly about,
The old, broken bottle is weeping,
The last drop of misery out!
The last drop; &c.

How can you stand halting, while BEAUTY
Is sweetly appealing to all
To come to the standard of duty,
And roll on the temperance ball,
And roll on the temperance ball,
And roll on the temperance ball,
To come to the standard of duty,
And roll on the temperance ball.

WISCONSIN FINANCIERING.—Gov. Doty in his message to the Legislature now in session, after stating the existence of a territorial debt of about $40,000, says—

"It may be increased by various items, with the enumeration of which I will not at this time trouble you, with the exception of one hundred thousand dollars incurred on account of the Milwaukie and Rock River Canal. The Legislature authorized the Governor [Dodge] to negotiate a loan for this amount, and to issue bonds therefor, in the name of the Territory, bearing seven per cent. interest, by which the canal lands became pledged for their redemption. But if there are not enough of those lands sold to meet the payments, or the purchasers do not pay for their lands as stipulated, it is manifest that the Territory will be compelled to provide the means to meet them by a general tax upon the people.

There is not in the Executive office any evidence that my predecessor negotiated the loan according to the law; but it appears that he issued bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars and delivered them to one man to give them to another in Ohio, who was authorized by a power of attorney to sell them; but where the money is for which they were sold or what has become of them, I am unable to inform you.—There is no evidence in this office that my predecessor required any security of either of the persons to whose custody they were entrusted: and I submit to you whether some proceedings ought not to be instituted to protect the Territory against loss: either for the recovery of the money or the bonds, or against the *person* who issued them.

THE WEATHER—COLDS—This is the season when we may expect to hear every person we meet wheezing and coughing from the effects of a severe cold, and we cannot serve such invalids a better turn than to reprint the prescription to make the medicine called "Brown's Mixture."

Take 3 cents worth of liquorice,
3 do rock candy,
3 do gum Arabic,

and put them in a vessel with a pint of water; simmer them till nearly dissolved, then add 3 cents worth of paregoric, and a little quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant and infallible.

John Page, David Mallory, and Geo. Stiles, the two first boys, the latter a man, have been committed to jail for robbing the mail in Madison county, Ohio; between Charleston and London, and Lafayette and London. The facts are so strong against them, that there is no chance of escape. In fact, the boys have both confessed, and implicate older and more hardened villains.

How to stop a Run on a Bank.—An excellent play, and like many other excellent things an Irish invention, is that, reported by Charles O'Malley, to have been tried by one of the Dublin banks to avoid the penalties of a suspension. *Red hot coin* was shovelled out to the panic-stricken bill-holders, and the run being thus checked, the bank had in the mean time opportunity to strengthen itself from abroad.—We recommend this plan to our "state institutions." The law does not specify the temperature of the specie in which they are required to redeem their notes.—*Albany Atlas.*

[Some of the holders of bills of our "state institutions" *burn their fingers* worse than their Irish fellow-sufferers—and get no specie either.

The last Letter.—"Jane, what letter is the alphabet do you like best?"

"Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobby."

"Pooh, nonsense—tell right out, Jane. Which do you like best?"

"Well, (blushing and dropping her eyes) I like u (you) the best."

A knowing one.—"Have you voted?" asked a political dignitary of a loafer who was hanging round the polls, as he thrust a ticket into his hand. "No, I haven't, and I don't mean to, that's more, till the third day, about sundown. Nobody shakes hands with me or treats after I have voted. You don't catch me."

Sweet Potatoes.—An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them they were "small potatoes." "We may be *small potatoes*," replied one of the maidens, "but we are sweet ones."

Singular Resort.—One of the most fashionable resorts in Paris is a cannon loaded and primed, and so placed that the focus of a burning glass falls upon the powder precisely at twelve o'clock; of course every pleasant day, the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the cannon.

Robbery of the Western Mail.—The mail was robbed a few days ago, on the railroad between the Depot in Philadelphia and Lancaster. The pouches for Lancaster, York, Chambersburgh, and Pittsburgh, were opened and rifled.

Moving a Foundry.—We recently saw an account of moving a town, but we think the following fact is quite as worthy of note. A few weeks since a man came to Pomeroy, on the Ohio River, from the Muskingum, and bought a lot, as he said, to put a foundry on, and agreed to pay for it in castings. About three weeks after, he appeared again with four boats. On one were castings to pay for the lot; on another his patterns and machinery, &c.; on another was himself, wife, children, cow, horse, and pig, being the sum total of the live stock; the fourth was a raft, made out of the timber, boards, &c. of his old foundry! In one word, he had moved himself, the foundry, and all things animate and inanimate to his new lot! Such a man can never be conquered. He is one of nature's soldiers, and can get along any where.

THE BRADDEE MAIL ROBBERIES.—The Washington, Pa. Examiner states that further developments have recently been made relative to Dr. Braddee's mail robbing organization, which have resulted in six additional arrests. Braddee, it will be remembered, was tried, and convicted some time ago. His wife is also in prison, having confessed her participation in the crime, and we now learn that a few days ago four individuals were conveyed from Uniontown, the place of their arrest, to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of awaiting the sitting of the Supreme Court, that they may be tried as the accomplices of Braddee. Two others were afterwards lodged in the Uniontown jail upon suspicion. The Examiner concludes its statement as follows: Thus that grand and most successful scheme of mail robbery is fast being developed. Let the rod of justice have full play—let proceedings be substantially founded—let no exertion be spared, and Dr. Braddee's grand plot of crime will be fully exploded."

A FEMALE FORGER.—A "lady in black" has been giving the citizens of New Orleans a specimen of female financiering by presenting forged notes payable at sight upon several of the merchants of that city. She was arrested and charged with having forged the following draft:

One for $100, drawn by David Moore, of Tuscaloosa, in favor of Mrs. Harriet Moore, on Martin, Pleasants, & Co., which was paid on the 27th of October last.

One for $100, drawn by C. Connor, of Nashville, in favor of Ellen Perkins, on Galbraith, Logan & Co. This note on being shown to Mr. Conner, was pronounced to be a forgery.

One for $50, drawn by John B. Hogan, of Mobile, in favor of Mrs. Mary Vincent, on Gardner, Sager, & Co. which was paid.

Previous to the examination she was left alone in the Recorder's room, from which she made her escape by jumping out of the second story window, a distance of some ten or twelve feet from the pavement. She was arrested a few hours afterward, and committed under the name of Ellen Perkins. The Picayune says she is the same woman who used the name of the Rev. Mr. Maffit, last February, in the same way.

END OF THE WORLD.—It is a singular fact that the Reverend Mr. Miller is constantly gaining converts to his doctrines. It is said that the Reverend Mr. Fitch, is one of his disciples, and is about leaving his Society to proceed on a Mission to prepare his countrymen for the great event.

Doctor Dionysius Lardner, in his lecture in the city of N. Y., has remarked that there is some probability that our earth may come in collision with Beela's comet, before many years. We have not heard that Doct. Lardner is a convert of Miller's yet but we know that that Miller is right, and that this comet, spoken of by Doctor Lardner, is to be provided for us as a refuge, when the end of the world has arrived! What a grand procession it would be when all mankind are taking leave of this world, and scrambling up the tail of a comet, to get whisked in a new planet.—*Salem Observer.*

GENERAL JACKSON.—In the New York House of Representatives, on Friday last, Mr. Davezac, of this city, moved a resolution calling on Congress to pass a law refunding to General Jackson, with interest and costs, the fine of $1,000 imposed on him by the Judge of the Louisiana district in 1815, for an alleged offence against the authority of said Judge. The question whether the resolution should be considered, was on Saturday decided affirmatively, yeas 87, nays 37 nearly a party vote. The consideration of the resolution was then, at the request of the mover, postponed until Monday.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

ANNIHILATING TIME AND SPACE.—Bread was eaten in the U. S. Hotel in Boston on Wednesday night, and the wheat from which it was made was in the sheaf at Canandaigua, N. Y., four hundred and ten miles distant, on Tuesday morning. The staves of which the flour barrel was composed were in the tree at the same time.

MURDER.—The Delaware Republican publishes a letter confirming the late horrid account of the murder of the family of Mr. Hastings, and the burning of the bodies, but locates it in Somerset county, in this State, about six miles from Salisbury, on the road to Laurel. The victims were Mr. Hastings his wife, daughter, niece, and a colored man. The whole neighborhood is aroused and in search of the murderers.—*Philad. paper.*

MUTINY AND MURDER.—The U. S. brig Dolphin, which arrived at New York on Friday, from Carthagena, brought home two men, named Charles P. Martin and John H. Davidson, put on board by the American Consul, charged with having created a mutiny on board the brig Cicero, which sailed from Baltimore on the 2d of May last, and was anchored at the time on the coast of San Blas, Pacific ocean. Martin and Davidson, in company with another seaman named Wallis, stabbed the captain and mate and one of the hands named Brown. The latter, after being wounded, jumped overboard and was drowned. The officers although severely injured, succeeded in getting into the boat and reaching the shore. The men then robbed and abandoned the vessel. Information was given to the proper authorities, when Martin and Davidson were arrested and carried to Carthagena. Wallace escaped to the interior taking refuge among the Indians, but hopes are entertained that he also will be secured. Davidson and Martin were on Friday, handed over to the United States Marshal, of New York, and committed to prison.

CHEAP BOARD.—"What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel, in New York.—"What do you ask a week for board and lodging?" "Five dollars." "Five dollars! that's too much; I s'pose you'll allow for the times I am absent from dinner and supper?" "Certainly—thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks, he again walked up to the bar, and said, "S'pose we settle that account—I'm going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill—"Two weeks board at $5—$10." "Here, stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper.—14 days, 2 meals per day—28 meals at 37 1 2 cents each—$10,50. If you've not got the fifty cents change that's due me, *I'll take a drink and the balance in segars.*"

RUNNING ON A RAFT.—A friend relates the following incident which occurred on a late trip up the Mississippi. It was at least an hour before daylight, and our good boat, the Rocky Mountain, was stemming her way against a heavy current when we were startled by a violent concussion which threw several of the passengers out of their berths; in a moment all was confusion—the bell rang, engine stopped, and we all hastened to the bow of the boat where an angry discussion was heard between our Captain, who was a man of violent passions, and some one who appeared to be on a level with the water. A moment sufficed to explain our situation; and we could not help laughing to see our fine boat, high up, half of her length, on a large raft. By this time we had floated a considerable distance down the river, and our captain seeing it, gave way to a dreadful fit of rage, yelling, tearing his hair, and showering volleys of oaths at the captain of the raft, who to us seemed (as it was too dark to see) either unwilling or unable to talk back, and finally concluded by avowing a determination of getting down and giving the raftman a thrashing. "Before you do that, stranger," growled a deep voice from the raft, "you had better bring out a light and look at me, I rather think you would alter your mind." A light was brought, and if ever a man had reason to rescind a resolution it was our captain. There stood a giant full seven feet high, with a broad brim hat on his head, a red flannel shirt open in front, disclosing a chest as broad as an ox, and his legs clothed in buckskin leggins, which evidently had once an Indian owner. Placing himself in an attitude, he screached out "what do you think of me—aint I the tallest specimen of a man that ever you *seed*; do you want to fight now, little catamount?—How would you like to take a licking in broken doses? you confounded jake you,—I am the very chap that has been running down all the flat boats on the river—how how do you like a raft horse for the king of the whirlwinds, he's a hoss and no mistake!"—Explanations and expostulations ensued—and in an hour, by the aid of the raftsman, we were again under way. As the raft swept by us with the current, her captain sang out, "the next time you want to fight in the dark, my little fellow, have a light fetched out first, or you might run against a snag.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.—An inquest was held last week, in New York, on board the ship Normandy, recently arrived from Dublin, on the body of a girl, named Jane Pringle, who died from starvation while a passenger on the above ship. It was stated by witnesses on the examination, that the Normandy had provisions for but *three* weeks while she was *nine* weeks making the passage. The scenes of agony caused from the pangs of the horrible deaths that awaited most of those on board—for the passengers were many—is described as heart rending in the extreme: and the Sun, very properly, says this monstrous affair calls for, and doubtless will receive promptly, that attention from the proper authorities which befits a crime little short of downright murder!

From the Goshen Democrat.

HISTORY OF A BANKER.

MERRILL B. SHERWOOD—The developments of Messrs. Noble and Stapp, Fund Commissioners of Indiana, have rendered every body familiar with the name of Sherwood, a celebrated Buffalo financier, and operator in Indiana bonds and worthless Banks; but as few are acquainted with his whole career of villainy, we have been at the trouble of procuring a brief detail thereof from a gentleman well acquainted with his transactions.

Sherwood was for several years a Grocer and Produce Merchant in the city to Buffalo, doing a profitable business, and had amassed a good property, when, the year '32, travelling in Ohio, he found in Granville, a charter for a circulating Library, which he purchased for a small sum, took legal advice upon it, found it to contain all the elements of a Bank Charter, and forthwith established what is commonly called the Granville Bank. B. Rathbun, the forger, became a stockholder to a large amount in the Bank, and the principal part of the stock passed out of the hands of Sherwood. He remained in Bulls to doing business as a broker, until the failure of Rathbun, when he also failed.

About this period he started the Commercial Bank at Fort Erie, directly opposite of Buffalo, under the private banking law of Canada, and after putting in circulation some fifty or sixty thousand dollars, it exploded; and Sherwood left for New York. Within six months the good people of Buffalo were introduced to another private Bank: The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of St. Johns, Lower Canada, in the paper of which Sherwood figured in New York, until its unfortunate explosion. The Canada projects having failed, our financier heard of a Bank Charter in Maine, called the Oxford Bank of Freyburg, which had become void through the delay of commencing operations. Sherwood, however, considered it a good enough Bank, purchased the charter, went on with his Cashier, and filled up $750,000 of the paper. The Cashier, somewhat elated with his prospects, sent a specimen of the money to his wife in Buffalo, who imprudently offered it in some shopping excursion. The affair thus became public, he and his associates were arrested and the grand scheme of the Oxford Bank of Freyburg, was blown sky high. It was a part of his design to procure to the South, purchase cotton with his engraved rags, to be shipped to England, and to follow his cotton to himself, before the affair came out. With this view, $400 000 of the bills were in notes of $1,000 each: but fortunately he was arrested before his scheme of villainy was consummated.

Nothing daunted, however, he set himself at work to get up another Bank—bought the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of South Adams, Mass., hired some New York Brokers with $50,000 of specie to go to South Adams, and pay in the amount required by the Charter, which was duly complied by the Commissioners, the necessary certificate given the cashier, and in twenty-four hours the flowing capital of the Bank was again at home in Wall Street. Sherwood immediately drew out $50,000 in paper, to circulate in the City, but was followed by a deputation of the citizens of South Adams, arrested, compelled to assign over the charter, refund the paper, and was liberated. Soon after he was seen operating in the Lancaster and Guildhall Banks, New Hampshire, and the Bridgeport Bank, Conn., and was actually on his way to Michigan, with a Wild Cat Bank in his trunk, when he was met by the special act of the Legislature repealing the General Banking Law.

In the Spring of 1839, Sherwood succeeded in organizing the Erie County Bank in Buffalo, under the General Banking law of New York, and here, probably, commenced his acquaintance with Gen. Milton Stapp, who was then on his way to New York, to raise funds to meet the interest of the State debt. Sherwood succeeded in gaining the confidence of Gen. Stapp, and the result of all their negotiations was a loss to the State of $410,000. With the funds thus raised, Sherwood started the Bank of Circleville, and the Gallipolis Bank of Ohio, and paid over to our Fund Commissioner large amounts of their worthless paper. The two Ohio Banks, and the Erie Co. Bank exploded, and our hero went to New York, bought up the controlling stock of the Dry Dock Bank, was elected President, but was forced by public opinion and the refusal of other city Banks to receive its paper, to resign his situation.

Having about filled the measure of his glory, and accumulated through his repeated frauds, near half a million of dollars, and finding himself pursued by the Ohio and Indiana authorities, he escaped to New Jersey, was heard of in Philadelphia, purchasing foreign gold, and eluded his pursuers by embarking in a vessel for Europe.

It would be difficult to find, even in the annals of Banking, a more accomplished swindler, with the power to deceive even the most cautious and wary. Gen. Stapp describes him as 'a man of business habits, shrewd and active,' and says that 'he gained on his confidence, and that of hundreds of the most able and sagacious dealers in the country.' His career was a continued succession of frauds, bold, daring and impudent, and will long be remembered by the citizens of Buffalo, and the tax payers of Indiana, who have been compelled to pay so dearly for the whistle. What is most mysterious, is, that the transactions with our Fund Commissioner took place, after Sherwood's bad character had been established, and he had been proven guilty of the most glaring frauds. Time will unfold the mystery, and woe to them on whose heads shall fall the indignation of the people!

A FAMILY MURDERER.—A Mississippi paper gives an account of a whole family named Welson, being murdered at a small village called Hainesville. The atrocious act was committed by a negro slave, in revenge for some small chastisement he received at the hands of one of the family, whom he immediately killed with a broad axe, and followed up the act by slaying the sister, the father, the mother, and the infant child.

FUNNY.—To see a fat nigger, sitting in the sun, fanning himself with a brickbat.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

We make the following extracts from communications of the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain to the editor of the Goshen Democrat. They unfold a lamentable picture of the folly and knavery of those incompetent worthies, who have saddled us with the enormous debt under which our state lies prostrate. Let it be remembered that these Fund Commissioners are all Whigs, and were appointed by our Whig Governors.

"Our investigation into the management of our public works, and the interests of the State connected therewith, is engrossing much of our attention. The separate select committees of the Senate and the House, are alternately in session every other evening. And indeed, as often as our duties on other committees admit it, we are in session every evening. This investigation imposes upon us the most arduous duties of the session. We have hitherto [the committee of the Senate] been principally engaged with the renowned Dr. Coe—the *god father* of the soup-factory"—the stock-holder in, and an active agent of the "Morris Canal and Banking Company," and dupe of the "Pontiac Rail Road, and "Wild Banks" of New York. You are, I presume, already aware, that on the Senate Committee there are three Whigs, and two Democrats; Mr. West, of Marion and myself constituting that Democratic minority. We commenced the investigation, by putting *direct, specific and personal* questions to Mr. Coe, being determined to probe corruption and abuses to the bottom. In this course we were at first resisted by the majority of the committee and suffered every abuse and indignity which Whig insolence could suggest, excepting so far as a tolerably becoming deportment on the part of the chairman, was concerned.—We, however, fearlessly persisted, and by steadily pursuing this course, finally ferreted out facts which seemed ultimately to justify us even in the eyes of the majority.

These facts were, *first*, that he [Coe] had made private speculations upon the State Bonds, though the amount he refused to admit, which refusal even made a bad matter worse on his part—but we expect to prove that these speculations amounted to from ten to twenty thousand dollars. *Secondly* that he was a stock holder in the "Morris Canal and Banking Company," he refused to admit on the ground that the Committee had no right to inquire into his private affairs, which was tantamount to an admission of the fact, and which fact can, and beyond all doubt will be proved, before the investigation closes. *Third*, that the paper of some of these swindling institutions, for which he was making use of the Bonds and Credit of the State to sustain, was made payable to him, which could but have been intended to give it a fictitious value abroad. Thus the use of his name, and the use of our State stocks resulted in giving a fictitious credit to institutions which were thereby enabled the more largely to practice their frauds, in subsequent purchases of our bonds.

To these very operations of Coe, and subsequently of Stapp, and others, who, in their career of folly and villainy, have followed the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor, may be traced the sources of these financial disasters, which finally burst upon and overwhelmed the State like a torrent.

Fourth, he has refused to admit the amount in which he was, during his operations as Fund Commissioner, indebted to the Morris Canal Company. Thus, though refusing to give the amount, yet, thereby admitting the fact of the corrupting influences under which, the most villainous brokers and swindlers, have thrown their coils around him, to the ruin of the State.

Fourth, we have brought to light a correspondence between Merrill and Coe, while these transactions were going on, in which Merrill himself, directly charges these corruptions home upon him, and then in return, Coe recriminates Merrill with being a *fool* and a *knave*. This, my dear sir, is a very interesting state of things, and promises, from the result of our labors, a rich acquisition to the cause of justice and truth."

Goshen Democrat of Jan. 13.

"We have probably concluded all the testimony in the case of the renowned Dr. Coe, and the amount of the State loss by him, directly and indirectly, is, in fact incalculable. He has been a director in the Staten Island Co., by which we have lost an immense amount, and a stockholder both in that and the Morris Canal Co., which accounts largely for the deplorable results of our negotiations. And in his speculations in State stocks, through the medium of his official agency, the profits of his operations in one instance, were ten thousand dollars. I think the Doctor will find his case pretty well *cured.*

If you have seen Noble's report, you will concur in his opinion, of the rascality and folly of Stapp. And even Stapp admits that he is a tool, though he yet insists, that he is not so great a rascal as some suppose.

And as for Noble, when you see Stapp's report and are made acquainted with the results of our investigations, you will be satisfied that Noble is about as deep in the mud, as Stapp is in the mire—altho' from the watchfulness and faithfulness of the *trained* legion which forms his body guard, it is much more difficult to ferret out the truth."

Goshen Democrat of Jan. 20.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—The Raleigh Register states that a diabolical attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate the Rev. Josiah Crudup, a resident of the adjoining county of Granville, (formerly a Representative in Congress from the Wake district.) He was sitting in his own house, reading the President's Message, when the report of fire-arms was heard, and at the same moment a window-pane fell in, and a rifle ball, passing within a hair's breadth of Mr. Crudup's head, lodged in the opposite wall. Mr. C., with great presence of mind, immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard.

MARRIAGE.

Difference of opinion, and taste, and in fluities of temper, ought in some measure, to be anticipated; and the duties of the married state to be entered upon with the expectation that they will require *concession and sacrifice.*

Temper, while it has a very material bearing on the complexion of domestic life, is perhaps the most difficult point of any to ascertain. It is not always the apparently good-humored, who have the most agreeable temper; neither the seemingly severe who are always the most hard to please. Not unfrequently the latter are, to those they love, the most uniformly tender; and are less subject to caprice, than others who appear more indulgent.

Similar tempers are not always the most suitable. On the contrary, an attachment often springs up between persons of dissimilar dispositions, as the points in which they differ at times, appear to suit them specially to each other. The sanguine is chastened by the sober; and again, the hopeful spirit cheers the anxious and desponding. A temper not easily disturbed, allays the heat of one which is irritable; and if the coolness of the former borders on carelessness or indolence, it may be rendered more alert and scrupulous by the sensitiveness with which it is associated.

The tastes and pursuits of married persons must also, it is evident, be mutually of much importance. In these, similarity is, in some respects, desirable; suitability almost essential. Taste, in its extensive sense, bears on almost every particular of conduct. It has so much to do with the minutiae of life, that where tastes are wholly dissimilar, they must perpetually be offending one another.

A mutual preference seems, itself, a guaranty for similarity in taste. Still, it is difficult sometimes to conjecture what attraction can have drawn together persons so little capable of sympathy. Perhaps it will be said that such pairs are happier than might be expected. But if some license be allowed for dissimilarity in matters of taste, if the condition may even be, to an extent, mutually beneficial, so that the fastidious become less critical, the over refined more simple, the exclusive more liberal, by associating with a counteracting bias, the difference should be in measure, rather than in kind; or, at least, there should be no jarring, even in the disagreement.

A certain diversity in married persons is intended by nature, and is favorable to mutual improvement. The sedentary student will be agreeably enlivened by his vivacious partner, if her vivacity be the expression of an intelligent mind; and the woman of elegant accomplishment will receive from the superior sense, and more valuable attainments of her husband, a higher tone, and will herself be stimulated to advance by her desire of assimilating herself to him. And here it may be observed, that similarity of pursuit, may possibly bring together persons otherwise unsuitable. There is a peculiar fascination in sympathy; and, in ordinary social intercourse, if we find we have a point exclusively in common with any individual the attraction has a peculiar force. It has not unfrequently been the basis of an attachment which should have rested upon general grounds. For, it is not because voices may blend well in a duet, or the flute harmonize with the piano-forte, because the church or the school may be visited with mutual interest, that there is a promise of harmony for life, or an assurance of congeniality on points involving daily interests. Inquiry, therefore, should be directed for more to accordance of character, than to similarity on special points.

If the union be not congenial, no motive of an extensive nature should persuade to it. For, as it is the part of woman to adapt herself to her husband, let her ascertain, while still she is at liberty, that such conformity will be easy to her; that his opinions are generally of the same tone with hers; that his temper is suitable to hers; that his pursuits are not distasteful to her, and above all that his affection is for *herself*—having the permanency of a principle, rather than the transitoriness of a passion, based upon acquaintance with her character, and upon sensible qualities in his own. For such attachment, when really conceived, a woman can scarcely be too grateful. It is the offering of a virtuous heart—a tribute willingly rendered to the object of his preference; it is the link appointed by the Author of all good, to bind together the twin souls which he has formed for union. Surely it may be said that such sympathy is one of the choicest gifts of Heaven—an influence which, when it does bless the upward journey, is an emanation from the fountain of bliss, and is a promise of a holier bond, where love will be perfected.

Artificial springs.—It is stated, that water may be obtained by placing a barrel without a head in the ground, packed closely round with earth and filled with pebble stones, the water will rise amongst the stones, (by capillary attraction, we presume,) and flow over the top of the barrel, forming a very convenient watering trough for cattle. We would recommend the trial to be made in some moist and springy part of the field.

Yankee Farmer.

A wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them, otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread he has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.—*Jefferson.*

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—The Dwelling of Mr. Mounger, of Williamsburg, Ashtabula county, took fire in the night following the 24th of December, and one of his children, a little boy of three years of age, and a young lady, Miss Lucy Maynard, perished in the flames. The family had sat up late preparing for a Christmas party, but their anticipated pleasures were suddenly changed to deep and lasting mourning. Mr. T. and two children were badly burned. House and contents all destroyed.

Ohio State Journal.

THE JEWELS.—*Recovery of the Gold Snuff Box, Gold Scabbard, Pearl Necklace and two large Pearls, belonging to the General Government.*—This morning between nine and ten o'clock, upon information previously received, officers Hays, Zell and Ridgely, proceeded with a search-warrant issued by Justice Snyder, to the schr. Mary Bright, Commanded by Capt Bright, lying at the head of Smith's Dock, bound for Richmond (Va.) and succeeded in recovering the famous Gold Snuff Box, presented by the Emperor Alexander to Lieut. Harris, the American Charge d'Affairs at St Petersburg; the Pearl Necklace, presented by the Imaum of Muscat to President Van Buren; the Gold Scabbard, presented by the Vice Roy of Peru to Gen. Biddle, and the two large Pearls, all of which were stolen from the Patent Office of the United States, on the 29th of December last. The articles when found, were in a large leather trunk, wrapped up in straw matting. The trunk was labelled and directed to the care of James Auson, Richmond, (Va.) Too much praise cannot be awarded to Messrs. Hays, Zell and Ridgley, for their indefatigable exertions in ferreting out this valuable property. The reward offered for its recovery is one thousand dollars. The Snuff Box and Necklace are not at all injured. The sword Scabbard is slightly bent, though it can be repaired with but little difficulty.

The value put upon the above articles in the advertisement was $12,000.

It is due to Captain Bright, who had unconscious charge of the precious cargo, to state that he offered every facility to the officers in prosecuting their search. He was absent from the vessel when the trunk containing the articles was put on board. It was given into the hands of a colored sailor, by a young man, described as being very genteel in his dress and appearance. We are sorry to say that the thief has not yet been detected. The officers, however, are in pretty close pursuit and have strong hopes that they will yet be able to arrest him.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AGRICULTURAL.

CARE OF STOCK.

At seasonable times we have spoken of the producing and gathering of hay, roots, &c.; also of making the barn comfortable.—Without feed and comfortable lodging, stock will not thrive. But these alone are not all that the farmer may profitably allow to his domestic animals.

Kindness or gentleness in the general treatment of all animals, is quite conducive to their enjoyment and thrift; we therefore recommend the employment of kind tones and gentle actions towards the inmates of the barn. No matter how large your outlay of kindness for the investment will yield a good interest.

The card and currycomb, by exciting the action of the skin, help to increase the circulation and give health and vigor to the animal. The cow being generally confined to the yard in winter and accustomed to but little exercise, requires carding and rubbing more than the ox, whose exercise will open the pores of the skin and help to keep up good circulations throughout the system.—And yet it is the ox, that goes into company with his owner, whose side is rubbed down with elbow grease—while the cow, *needing it more*, is seldom thus favored. A good carding, each morning, will be found economical food for your beasts.

Let all your animals lie on well littered that their bed shall be dry and comfortable. Sides bedaubed and wet with excrements, must be both uncomfortable and unhealthy.

Feed out your hay in small quantities at a time—the cattle relish better that which has just been put before them, than that which they have found by their breath. Mix a variety of kinds together—fresh meadow hay, salt marsh hay, oat or barley straw, English hay, these or whatever other ingredients you may have, it is often well to mix thoroughly and feed out to the stock. The proportions must be determined by the quantity of each that is to be consumed in the course of the winter—but make your calculations so as to have the food become better in the quality towards spring, than it is in mid winter.

All hay before being fed out should be well shaken up. The more the straws cross each other, and the lighter they lay one upon the other, the better they will be masticated and the more nourishment will they afford.

Like their owners, cattle relish variety and it is well to vary the kinds of food frequently; a foddering of corn stalks or stover, daily, is relished not only by animals that are made to eat mean hay, but also by those which are plentifully fed with hay of the finest quality.

Roots are fed out profusely by some farmers to their stock. That they are valuable, no one doubts—but we have sometimes thought that where more than a peck or at most a peck and a half per day is given to a cow, that the excess above this quantity is much less serviceable than the first peck.—A *large* quantity is too luscious, and produces an irritation which causes much of the food to pass off too rapidly, and before it has given out the nourishment it would have furnished had it been longer retained. Where such results follow, though your stock may thrive; yet the keeping is expensive. We deem it doubtful whether the use of roots diminishes to any considerable extent the quantity of hay which an animal requires; but where roots are used, meaner hay will answer the purpose, and the stock will come out in much better condition in the spring.

Be *regular* in your hours of feeding.—This regularity contributes much to the quiet and contentment of all animals.

Keep the barn floor clean; a broom should always be kept there and frequently used.—Save every thing the stock can be made to eat. The time spent in the barn in preparing the feed and in keeping the animals clean and comfortable, is far from being thrown away.

Water should always be in the barn-yard and it is desirable to have it under cover.

The testimony in regard to the economy of chopping hay and straw, is strong and full.

New England Farmer.

The bank commissioners have placed an injunction on the Winthrop Bank, Roxbury, Mass.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842. NUMBER 31.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & MANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

TO A DEAD CHILD.

Oh! brightest dream and fairest form
My vision ever knew!
Thou art melted from my sight away
As heaven absorbs the dew.

Closed are those lips that cannot speak,
And the dull eye is dead;
The rose is banished from thy cheek,
The dimpling smile is fled.

Thy little feet no more on earth
Shall ramble midst its sweets,
But kiss the flowers of heavenly birth,
Or tread the golden streets.

Oh! in yon high ethereal isles,
By ancient patriarchs trod,
Thy brow is radiant with the smiles
And sunshine of its God.

For thee, so destitute of sin,
So passionless, my boy!
The task was light to enter in,
And claim the promised joy.

Oh! for the spirit of a child,
A mould of purer clay,
To burst its bands with rapture wild,
And rise to endless day!

THE TEMPERANCE BALL.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

Tune—*Rosin the bow.*

Come all ye true friends of the nation,
Attend to humanity's call,
Come aid in your country's salvation,
And roll on the temperance ball.
And roll on the temperance ball,
And roll on the temperance ball;
Come aid in your country's salvation,
And roll on the temperance ball.

And when we have formed the blest union,
We'll firmly march on, one and all:—
We'll shout, when we meet in communion,
And roll on the temperance ball,
And roll on the temperance ball.
The *Cold Water Army's* advancing,
The cohorts of Rum to destroy;
The glad eye of beauty is dancing,
Her heart's overflowing with joy,
Her heart's overflowing, &c.

Bright hope in the bosom is burning,
And on the pale cheek of the fair
The bloom of the rose is returning,
To banish the gloom of despair.
To banish, &c.

The wife on her infant is gazing,
But not now in sorrow alone—
A husband her virtue is praising,
The dark cloud of sorrow is gone.
The dark cloud of sorrow is gone.

The maiden, now truly delighted,
Heart beating wildly with joy,
Confides in the vow that is plighted,
Her youth is a "*Washington Boy.*"
Her youth is, &c.

The dandy with jealousy eyeing,
His goblet of wine with a tear,
The corpulent alderman's sighing,
Farewell to his muggin of beer.
Farewell to his, &c.

The sot from society's creeping—
No more reeling boldly about,
The old, broken bottle is weeping,
The last drop of misery out!
The last drop; &c.

How can you stand halting, while BEAUTY
Is sweetly appealing to all
To come to the standard of duty,
And roll on the temperance ball.
And roll on the temperance ball,
And roll on the temperance ball,
To come to the standard of duty,
And roll on the temperance ball.

WISCONSIN FINANCIERING.—Gov. Doty in his message to the Legislature now in session, after stating the existence of a territorial debt of about $40,000, says—

"It may be increased by various items, with the enumeration of which I will not at this time trouble you, with the exception of one hundred thousand dollars incurred on account of the Milwaukie and Rock River Canal. The Legislature authorised the Governor [Dodge] to negotiate a loan for this amount, and to issue Bonds therefor, in the name of the Territory, bearing seven per cent. interest, by which the canal lands became pledged for their redemption. But if there are not enough of those lands sold to meet the payments, or the purchasers do not pay for their lands as stipulated, it is manifest that the Territory will be compelled to provide the means to meet them by a general tax upon the people.

There is not in the Executive office any evidence that my predecessor negotiated the loan according to the law; but it appears that he issued Bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars and delivered them to one man to give them to another in Ohio, who was authorised by a power of attorney to sell them; but where the money is for which they were sold or what has become of them, I am unable to inform you.—There is no evidence in this office that my predecessor required any security of either of the persons to whose custody they were entrusted: and I submit to you whether some proceedings ought not to be instituted to protect the Territory against loss: either for the recovery of the money or the Bonds, or against the person who issued them.

THE WEATHER—COLDS.—This is the season when we may expect to hear every person we meet wheezing and coughing from the effects of a severe cold, and we cannot serve such invalids a better turn than to reprint the prescription to make the medicine called "Brown's Mixture."

Take 3 cents worth of liquorice,
3 do rock candy,
3 do gum Arabic,

and put them in a vessel with a pint of water; simmer them till nearly dissolved, then add 3 cents worth of paregoric, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant and infallible.

John Fogo, David Mallory, and Geo. Stiles, the two first boys, the latter a man, have been committed to jail for robbing the mail in Madison county, Ohio, between Charleston and London, and Lafayette and London. The facts are so strong against them, that there is no chance of escape. In fact, the boys have both confessed, and implicate older and more hardened villains.

How to stop a Run on a Bank.—An excellent plan, and like many other excellent things an Irish invention, is that, reported by Charles O'Malley, to have been tried by one of the Dublin banks to avoid the penalties of suspension. *Red hot coin* was shovelled out to the panic-stricken bill-holders, and the run being thus checked, the bank had in the mean time opportunity to strengthen itself from abroad.—We recommend this plan to our "state institutions." The law does not specify the temperature of the specie in which they are required to redeem their notes.—*Albany Atlas.*

[Some of the holders of bills of our "state institutions" *burn their fingers* worse than their Irish fellow-sufferers—and get no specie either.

The best Letter.—"Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best?"

"Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobbs."

"Pooh, nonsense—tell right out, Jane. Which do you like best?"

"Well, (blushing and dropping her eyes) I like *u* (you) the best."

A knowing one.—"Have you voted?" asked a political drummer of a loafer who was hanging round the polls, as he thrust a ticket into his hand. "No, I hav'n't, and I don't mean to, that's more, till the third day, about sundown. Nobody shakes hands with me or treats after I have voted. You don't catch me."

Sweet Potatoes.—An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them they were "small potatoes." "We may be *small* potatoes," replied one of the maidens, "but we are *sweet* ones."

Singular Resort.—One of the most fashionable resorts in Paris is a cannon loaded and primed, and so placed that the focus of a burning glass falls upon the powder precisely at twelve o'clock; of course every pleasant day, the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the cannon.

Robbery of the Western Mail.—The mail was robbed a few days ago, on the railroad between the Depot in Philadelphia and Lancaster. The pouches for Lancaster, York, Chambersburgh, and Pittsburgh, were opened and rifled.

Moving a Foundry.—We recently saw an account of moving a town, but we think the following fact is quite as worthy of note. A few weeks since a man came to Pomeroy, on the Ohio River, from the Muskingum, and bought a lot, as he said, to put a foundry on, and agreed to pay for it in castings. About three weeks after, he appeared again with four boats. On one were castings to pay for the lot; on another his patterns and machinery, &c.; on another was himself, wife, children, cow, horse, and pig, being the sum total of the live stock; the fourth was a raft, made out of the timber, boards, &c. of his old foundry! In one word, he had moved himself, the foundry, and all things animate and inanimate to his new lot! Such a man can never be conquered. He is one of nature's soldiers, and can get along any where.

THE BRADDEE MAIL ROBBERIES.—The Washington, Pa. Examiner states that further developments have recently been made relative to Dr. Braddee's mail robbing organization, which have resulted in six additional arrests. Braddee, it will be remembered, was tried and convicted some time ago. His wife is also in prison, having confessed her participation in the crime, and we now learn that a few days ago four individuals were conveyed from Uniontown, the place of their arrest, to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of awaiting the sitting of the Supreme Court, that they may be tried as the accomplices of Braddee. Two others were afterwards loged in the Uniontown jail upon suspicion. The Examiner concludes its statement as follows: Thus that grand and most successful scheme of mail robbery is fast being developed. Let the rod of justice have full play—let proceedings be substantially founded—let no exertion be spared, and Dr. Braddee's grand plot of crime will be fully exploded."

A FEMALE FORGER.—A "lady in black" has been giving the citizens of New Orleans a specimen of female financiering by presenting forged notes payable at sight upon several of the merchants of that city. She was arrested and charged with having forged the following drafts:

One for $100, drawn by David Moore, of Tuscaloosa, in favor of Mrs. Harriet Moore, on Martin, Pleasants, & Co., which was paid on the 27th of October last.

One for $100, drawn by C. Connor, of Nashville, in favor of Ellen Perking, on Galbraith, Logan & Co. This note on being shown to Mr. Conner, was pronounced to be a forgery.

One for $50, drawn by John B. Hogan of Mobile, in favor of Mrs. Mary Vincent, on Gardner, Sager, & Co. which was paid.

Previous to the examination she was left alone in the Recorder's room, from which she made her escape by jumping out of the second story window, a distance of some ten or twelve feet from the pavement. She was arrested a few hours afterward, and committed under the name of Ellen Perkins. The Picayune says she is the same woman who used the name of the Rev. Mr. Maffit, last February, in the same way,

END OF THE WORLD.—It is a singular fact that the Reverend Mr. Miller is constantly gaining converts to his doctrines. It is said that the Reverend Mr. Fitch, is one of his disciples, and is about leaving his Society to proceed on a Mission to prepare his countrymen for the great event.

Doctor Dionysius Lardner, in his lecture in the city of N. Y., has remarked that there is some probability that our earth may come in collision with Biela's comet, before many years. We have not heard that Doct. Lardner is a convert of Miller's yet how do we know but that Miller is right, and that this comet, spoken of by Doctor Lardner, is to be provided for us as a refuge, when the end of the world has arrived? What a grand procession it would be when all mankind are taking leave of this world, and scrambling up the tail of a comet, to get whisled in a new planet.—*Salem Observer.*

GENERAL JACKSON.—In the New York House of Representatives, on Friday last, Mr. Davezac, of this city, moved a resolution calling on Congress to pass a law refunding to General Jackson, with interest and costs, the fine of $1,000 imposed on him by the Judge of the Lousiana district in 1815, for an alleged offence against the authority of said Judge. The question whether the resolution should be considered, was on Saturday decided affirmatively, yeas 87, noes 37 nearly a party vote. The consideration of the resolution was then, at the request of the mover, postponed until Monday.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

ANNIHILATING TIME AND SPACE.—Bread was eaten in the U. S. Hotel in Boston on Wednesday night, and the wheat from which it was made, was in the sheaf at Canandaigua, N. Y., four hundred and ten miles distant, on Tuesday morning. The staves of which the flour barrel was composed were in the tree at the same time.

MURDER.—The Delaware Republican publishes a letter confirming the late horrid account of the murder of the family of Mr. Hastings, and the burning of the bodies, but locates it in Somerset county, in this State, about six miles from Salisbury, on the road to Laurel. The victims were Mr. Hastings his wife, daughter, niece, and a colored man. The whole neighborhood is aroused and in search of the murderers.—*Philad. paper.*

MUTINY AND MURDER.—The U. S. brig Dolphin, which arrived at New York on Friday, from Carthagena, brought home two men, named Charles P. Martin and John H. Davidson, put on board by the American Consul, charged with having created a mutiny on board the brig Cicero, which sailed from Baltimore on the 2d of May last, and was anchored at the time on the coast of San Blas, Pacific ocean. Martin and Davidson, in company with another seaman named Wallis, stabbed the captain and mate and one of the hands named Brown. The latter, after being wounded, jumped overboard and was drowned. The officers although severely injured, succeeded in getting into the boat and reaching the shore. The men then robbed and abandoned the vessel. Information was given to the proper authorities, when Martin and Davidson were arrested and carried to Carthegena. Wallace escaped to the interior taking refuge among the Indians, but hopes are entertained that he also will be secured. Davidson and Martin were on Friday, handed over to the United States Marshal, of New York, and committed to prison.

CHEAP BOARD.—"What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel, in New York,—"What do you ask a week for board and lodging?" "Five dollars." "Five dollars! that's too much; I s'pose you'll allow for the times I am absent from dinner and supper?" "Certainly—thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks, he again walked up to the bar, and said, "S'pose we settle that account—I'm going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill—"Two weeks board at $5—$10." "Here, stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper.—14 days, 2 meals per day—28 meals at 37 1 2 cents each—$10,50. If you've not got the fifty cents change that's due me, *I'll take a drink and the balance in segars.*"

RUNNING ON A RAFT.—A friend relates the following incident which occurred on a late trip up the Mississippi. It was at least an hour before daylight, and our good boat, the Rocky Mountain, was stemming her way against a heavy current when we were startled by a violent concussion which threw several of the passengers out of their berths; in a moment all was confusion—the bell rang, engine stopped, and we all hastened to the bow of the boat where an angry discussion was heard between our Captain, who was a man of violent passions, and some one who appeared to be on a level with the water. A moment sufficed to explain our situation; and we could not help laughing to see our fine boat, high up, half of her length, on a large raft. By this time we had floated a considerable distance down the river, and our captain seeing it, gave way to a dreadful fit of rage, yelling, tearing his hair, and showering volleys of oaths at the captain of the raft, who to us seemed (as it was too dark to see) either unwilling or unable to talk back, and finally concluded by avowing a determination of getting down and giving the raftman a thrashing. "Before you do that, stranger," growled a deep voice from the raft, "you had better bring out a light and look at me, I rather think you would alter your mind." A light was brought, and if ever a man had reason to rescind a resolution it was our captain. There stood a giant full seven feet high, with a broad brim hat on his head, a red flannel shirt open in front, disclosing a chest as broad as an ox, and his legs clothed in buckskin leggins, which evidently had once an Indian owner. Placing himself in an attitude, he screeched out "what do you think of me—aint I the tallest specimen of a man that ever you *seed;* do you want to fight now, little catamount?—How would you like to take a licking in broken doses? you confounded puke you,—I am the very chap that has been running down all the flat boats on the river—how how do you like a raft? hurra for the king of the whirlwinds, he's a hoss and no mistake!"—Explanations and expostulations ensued—and in an hour, by the aid of the raftsman, we were again under way. As the raft swept by us with the current, her captain sang out, "the next time you want to fight in the dark, my little fellow, have a light fotched out first, or you might run again a snag.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.—An inquest was held last week, in New York, on board the ship Normandy, recently arrived from Dublin, on the body of a girl, named Jane Pringle, who died from starvation while a passenger on the above ship. It was stated by witnesses on the examination, that the Normandy had provisions for but *three* weeks while she was *nine* weeks making the passage. The scenes of agony caused from the groans of the horrible deaths that awaited most of those on board—for the passengers were many—is described as heart rending in the extreme: and the Sun, very properly, says this monstrous affair calls for, and doubtless will receive promptly, that attention from the proper authorities which befits a crime little short of downright murder!

From the Goshen Democrat.

HISTORY OF A BANKER.

MERRILL B. SHERWOOD.—The developements of Messrs. Noble and Stapp, Fund Commissioners of Indiana, have rendered every body familiar with the name of Sherwood, a celebrated Buffalo financier, and operator in Indiana bonds and worthless Banks; but as few are acquainted with his whole career of villainy, we have been at the trouble of procuring a brief detail thereof from a gentleman well acquainted with his transactions.

Sherwood was for several years a Grocer and Produce Merchant in the city to Buffalo, doing a profitable business, and had amassed a good property, when, the year '32, travelling in Ohio, he found in Granville, a charter for a circulating Library, which he purchased for a small sum, took legal advice upon it, found it to contain all the elements of a Bank Charter, and forthwith established what is commonly called the Granville Bank. B. Rathbun, the forger, became a stockholder to a large amount in the Bank, and the principal part of the stock passed out of the hands of Sherwood. He remained in Buffalo doing business as a broker, until the failure of Rathbun, when he also failed.

About this period he started the Commercial Bank at Fort Erie, directly opposite of Buffalo, under the private banking law of Canada, and after putting in circulation some fifty or sixty thousand dollars, it exploded; and Sherwood left for New York. Within six months the good people of Buffalo were introduced to another private Bank: The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of St. Johns, Lower Canada, in the paper of which Sherwood figured in New York, until its unfortunate explosion. The Canada projects having failed, our financier heard of a Bank Charter in Maine, called the Oxford Bank of Freyburg, which had become void through the delay of commencing operations. Sherwood, however, considered it a good enough Bank, purchased the charter, went on with his Cashier, and filled up $750,000 of the paper. The Cashier, somewhat elated with his prospects, sent a specimen of the money to his wife in Buffalo, who imprudently offered it in some shopping excursion. The affair thus became public, he and his associates were arrested and the grand scheme of the Oxford Bank of Freyburg, was blown sky high. It was a part of his design to proceed to the South, purchase cotton with his engraved rags, to be shipped to England, and to follow his cotton to himself, before the affair came out. With this view, $400 000 of the bills were in notes of $1,000 each: but fortunately he was arrested before his scheme of villainy was consummated.

Nothing daunted, however, he set himself at work to get up another Bank—bought the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of South Adams, Mass., hired some New York Brokers with $50,000 of specie to go to South Adams, and pay in the amount required by the Charter, which was duly counted by the Commissioners, the necessary certificate given the cashier, and in twenty-four hours the floating capital of the Bank was again at home in Wall Street. Sherwood immediately drew out $50,000 in paper, to circulate in the City, but was followed by a deputation of the citizens of South Adams, arrested, compelled to assign over the charter, refund the paper, and was liberated. Soon after he was seen operating in the Lancaster and Guildhall Banks, New Hampshire, and the Bridgport Bank, Conn., and was actually on his way to Michigan, with a Wild Cat Bank in his trunk, when he was met by the special act of the Legislature repealing the General Banking Law.

In the Spring of 1839, Sherwood succeeded in organizing the Erie County Bank in Buffalo, under the General Banking law of New York, and here, probably, commenced his aquaintance with Gen. Milton Stapp, who was then on his way to New York, to raise funds to meet the interest of the State debt. Sherwood succeeded in gaining the confidence of Gen. Stapp, and the result of all their negotiations was a loss to the State of $410,000. With the funds thus raised, Sherwood started the Bank of Circleville, and the Gallipolis Bank of Ohio, and paid over to our Fund Commissioner large amounts of their worthless paper. The two Ohio Banks, and the Erie Co. Bank exploded, and our hero went to New York, bought up the controlling stock of the Dry Dock Bank, was elected President, but was forced by public opinion and the refusal of other city Banks to receive its paper, to resign his situation.

Having about filled the measure of his glory, and accumulated through his repeated frauds, near half a million of dollars, and finding himself pursued by the Ohio and Indiana authorities, he escaped to New Jersey, was heard of in Philadelphia, purchasing foreign gold, and eluded his pursuers by embarking in a vessel for Europe.

It would be difficult to find, even in the annals of Banking, a more accomplished swindler, with the power to deceive even the most cautious and wary. Gen. Stapp describes him as 'a man of business habits, shrewd and active,' and says that 'he gained on his confidence, and that of hundreds of the most able and sagacious dealers in the country.' His career was a continued succession of frauds, bold, daring and impudent, and will long be remembered by the citizens of Buffalo, and the tax payers of Indiana, who have been compelled to pay so dearly for the whistle. What is most mysterious, is, that the transactions with our Fund Commissioner took place, after Sherwood's bad character had been established, and he had been proven guilty of the most glaring frauds. Time will unfold the mystery, and woe to them on whose heads shall fall the indignation of the people!

A FAMILY MURDERED.—A Mississippi paper gives an account of a whole family named Welson, being murdered at a small village called Hainesville. The atrocious act was committed by a negro slave, in revenge for some small chastisement he received at the hands of one of the family, whom he immediately killed with a broad axe, and followed up the act by slaying the sister, the father, the mother, and the infant child.

FUNNY.—To see a fat nigger, sitting in the sun, fanning himself with a brickbat.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

We make the following extracts from communications of the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain to the editor of the Goshen Democrat. They unfold a lamentable picture of the folly and knavery of those incompetent worthies, who have saddled us with the enormous debt under which our state lies prostrate. Let it be remembered that these Fund Commissioners are all Whigs, and were appointed by our Whig Governors.

"Our investigation into the management of our public works, and the interests of the State connected therewith, is engrossing much of our attention. The separate select committees of the Senate and the House, are alternately in session every other evening. And indeed, as often as our duties on other committees admit it, we are in session every evening. This investigation imposes upon us the most arduous duties of the session. We have hitherto [the committee of the Senate] been principally engaged with the renowned Dr. Coe—the *god father* of the soap-factory"—the stock-holder in, and an active agent of the "Morris Canal and Banking Company," and dupe of the "Pontiac Rail Road, and "Wild Banks" of New York. You are, I presume, already aware, that on the Senate Committee there are three Whigs, and two Democrats; Mr. West, of Marion and myself constituting that Democratic minority. We commenced the investigation, by putting *direct, specific and personal* questions to Mr. Coe, being determined to probe corruption and abuses to the bottom. In this course we were at first resisted by the majority of the committee and suffered every abuse and indignity which Whig insolence could suggest, excepting so far as a tolerably becoming deportment on the part of the chairman, was concerned.—We, however, fearlessly persisted, and by steadily pursuing this course, finally ferreted out facts which seemed ultimately to justify us even in the eyes of the majority.

These facts were, *first*, that he [Coe] had made private speculations upon the State Bonds, though the amount he refused to admit, which refusal even made a bad matter worse on his part—but we expect to prove that these speculations amounted to from ten to twenty thousand dollars. *Secondly* that he was a stock holder in the "Morris canal and Banking Company," he refused to admit on the ground that the Committee had no right to inquire into his private affairs, which was tantamount to an admission of the fact, and which fact can, and beyond all doubt will be proved, before the investigation closes. *Third*, that the paper of some of these swindling institutions, for which he was making use of the Bonds and Credit of the State to sustain, was made payable to him, which could but have been intended to give it a fictitious value abroad. Thus the use of his name, and the use of our State stocks resulted in giving a fictitious credit to institutions which were thereby enabled the more largely to practice their frauds, in subsequent purchases of our bonds.

To these very operations of Coe, and subsequently of Stapp, and others, who, in their career of folly and villainy, have followed the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor, may be traced the sources of these financial disasters, which finantly burst upon and overwhelmed the State like a torrent.

Fourth, he has refused to admit the amount in which he was, during his operations as Fund Commissioner, indebted to the Morris Canal Company. Thus, though refusing to give the amount, yet, thereby admitting the fact of the corrupting influences under which, the most villainous brokers and swindlers, have thrown their coils around him, to the ruin of the State.

Fourth, we have brought to light a correspondence between Merrill and Coe, while these transactions were going on, in which Merrill himself, directly charges these corruptions home upon him, and then in return, Coe recriminates Merrill with being a *fool* and a *knave*. This, my dear sir, is a very interesting state of things, and promises, from the result of our labors, a rich acquisition to the cause of justice and truth."

Goshen Democrat of Jan. 13.

"We have probably concluded all the testimony in the case of the renowned Dr. Coe, and the amount of the State loss by him, directly and indirectly, is, in fact incalculable. He has been a director in the Staten Island Co., by which we have lost an immense amount, and a stockholder both in that and the Morris Canal Co., which accounts largely for the deplorable results of our negotiations. And in his speculations in State stocks, through the medium of his official agency, the profits of his operations in one instance, were ten thousand dollars. I think the Doctor will find his case pretty well *cured.*

If you have seen Noble's report, you will concur in his opinion, of the rascality and folly of Stapp. And even Stapp admits that he is a tool, though he yet insists, that he is not so great a rascal as some suppose.

And as for Noble, when you see Stapp's report and are made acquainted with the results of our investigations, you will be satisfied that Noble is about as deep in the mud, as Stapp is in the mire—altho' from the watchfulness and faithfulness of the *trained* legion which forms his body guard, it is much more difficult to ferret out the truth."

Goshen Democrat of Jan. 20.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—The Raleigh Register states that a diabolical attempt was made a few nights since to assassinate the Rev. Josiah Crudup, a resident of the adjoining county of Granville, (formerly a Representative in Congress from the Wake district.) He was sitting in his own house, reading the President's Message, when the report of fire-arms was heard, and at the same moment a window pane fell in, and a rifle ball, passing within a hair's breadth of Mr. Crudup's head, lodged in the opposite wall. Mr. C., with great presence of mind, immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard.

MARRIAGE.

Difference of opinion, and taste, and infirmities of temper, ought in some measure, to be anticipated; and the duties of the married state to be entered upon with the expectation that they will require *concession and sacrifice.*

Temper, while it has a very material bearing on the complexion of domestic life, is perhaps the most difficult point of any to ascertain. It is not always the apparently good-humored, who have the most agreeable temper; neither the seemingly severe who are always the most hard to please. Not unfrequently the latter are, to those they love, the most uniformly tender; and are less subject to caprice, than others who appear more indulgent.

Similar tempers are not always the most suitable. On the contrary, as attachment often springs up between persons of dissimilar dispositions, so the points in which they differ at times, appear to suit them specially to each other. The sanguine is chastened by the sober; and again, the hopeful spirit cheers the anxious and desponding. A temper not easily disturbed, allays the heat of one which is irritable; and if the easiness of the former borders on carelessness or indolence, it may be rendered more alert and scrupulous by the sensitiveness with which it is associated.

The tastes and pursuits of married persons must also, it is evident, be mutually of much importance. In these, similarity is, in some respects, desirable; suitability almost essential. Taste, in its extensive sense, bears on almost every particular of conduct. It has so much to do with the minutiæ of life, that where tastes are wholly dissimilar, they must perpetually be offending one another.

A mutual preference seems, itself, a guaranty for similarity in taste. Still, it is difficult sometimes to conjecture what attraction can have drawn together persons so little capable of sympathy. Perhaps it will be said that such pairs are happier than might be expected. But if some license be allowed for dissimilarity in matters of taste, if the coalition may even be, to an extent, mutually beneficial, so that the fastidious become less critical, the over refined more simple, the exclusive more liberal, by associating with a counteracting bias, the difference should be in measure, rather than in kind; or, at least, there should be no jarring, even in the disagreement.

A certain diversity in married persons is intended by nature, and is favorable to mutual improvement. The sedentary student will be agreeably enlivened by his vivacious partner, if her vivacity be the expression of an intelligent mind; and the woman of elegant accomplishment will receive from the superior sense and more valuable attainments of her husband, a higher tone, and will herself be stimulated to advance by her desire of assimilating herself to him. And here it may be observed, that similarity of pursuit, may possibly bring together persons otherwise unsuitable. There is a peculiar fascination in sympathy; and, in ordinary social intercourse, if we find we have a point exclusively in common with any individual the attraction has a peculiar force. It has not unfrequently been the basis of an attachment which should have rested upon general grounds. For it is not because voices may blend well in a duet, or the flute harmonize with the piano-forte, because the church or the school may be visited with mutual interest, that there is a promise of harmony for life, or an assurance of congeniality on points involving daily interests. Inquiry, therefore, should be directed far more to accordance of character, than to similarity on special points.

If the union be not congenial, no motive of an extrinsic nature should persuade to it. For, as it is the part of woman to adapt herself to her husband, let her ascertain, while still she is at liberty, that such conformity will be easy to her; that his opinions are generally of the same tone with hers; that his temper is suitable to hers; that his pursuits are not distasteful to her, and above all that his affection is for *herself*—having the permanency of a principle, rather than the transitoriness of a passion, based upon acquaintance with her character, and upon suitable qualities in his own. For such attachment, when really conceived, a woman can scarcely be too grateful. It is the offering of a virtuous heart—a tribute willingly rendered to the object of his preference; it is the link appointed by the Author of all good, to bind together the twin souls which he has formed for union. Surely it may be said that such sympathy is one of the choicest gifts of Heaven—an influence which, when it does bless the upward journey, is an emanation from the fountain of bliss, and is a promise of a holier bond, when love will be perfected.

Artificial springs.—It is stated, that water may be obtained by placing a barrel without a head in the ground, packed closely round with earth and filled with pebble stones, the water will rise amongst the stones, (by capillary attraction, we presume,) and flow over the top of the barrel, forming a very convenient watering trough for cattle. We would recommend the trial to be made in some moist and springy part of the field.

Yankee Farmer.

A wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them, otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread he has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.—*Jefferson.*

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—The Dwelling of Mr. Mongee, of Williamsburg, Ashtabula county, took fire in the night following the 24th of December, and one of his children, a little boy of three years of age, and a young lady, Miss Lucy Maynard, perished in the flames. The family had sat up late preparing for a Christmas party, but their anticipated pleasures were suddenly changed to deep and lasting mourning. Mr. T. and two children were badly burned. House and contents all destroyed.

Ohio State Journal.

THE JEWELS.—*Recovery of the Gold Snuff Box, Gold Scabbard, Pearl Necklace and two large Pearls, belonging to the General Government.*—This morning between nine and ten o'clock, upon information previously received, officers Hays, Zell and Ridgely, proceeded with a search-warrant issued by Justice Snyder, to the schr. Mary Bright, Commanded by Capt Bright, lying at the head of Smith's Dock, bound for Richmond (Va.) and succeeded in recovering the famous Gold Snuff Box, presented by the Emperor Alexander to Lieut. Harris, the American Charge d'Affairs at St Petersburg; the Pearl Necklace, presented by the Imaum of Muscat to President Van Buren; the Gold Scabbard, presented by the Vice Roy of Peru to Com. Biddle, and the two large Pearls, all of which were stolen from the Patent Office of the United States, on the 20th of December last. The articles when found, were in a large leather trunk, wrapped up in straw matting. The trunk was labelled and directed to the care of James Anson, Richmond, (Va.) Too much praise cannot be awarded to Messrs. Hays, Zell and Ridgley, for their indefatigable exertions in ferreting out this valuable property. The reward offered for its recovery is one thousand dollars. The Snuff Box and Necklace are not at all injuried. The sword Scabbarb is slightly bent, though it can be repaired with but little difficulty.

The value put upon the above articles in the advertisement was $12,000.

It is due to Captain Bright, who had unconscious charge of the precious cargo, to state that he offered every facility to the officers in prosecuting their search. He was absent from the vessel when the trunk containing the articles was put on board. It was given into the hands of a colored sailor, by a young man, described as being very genteel in his dress and appearance. We are sorry to say that the thief has not yet been detected. The officers, however, are in pretty close pursuit and have strong hopes that they will yet be able to arrest him.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AGRICULTURAL.

CARE OF STOCK.

At seasonable times we have spoken of the producing and gathering of hay, roots, &c.; also of making the barn comfortable.—Without feed and comfortable lodging, stock will not thrive. But these alone are not all that the farmer may profitably allow to his domestic animals.

Kindness or gentleness in the general treatment of all animals, is quite conducive to their enjoyment and thrift; we therefore recommend the employment of kind tones and gentle actions towards the inmates of the barn. No matter how large your outlay of kindness for the investment will yield a good interest.

The card and currycomb, by exciting the action of the skin, help to increase the circulation and give health and vigor to the animal. The cow being generally confined to the yard in winter and accustomed to but little exercise, requires carding and rubbing more than the ox, whose exercise will open the pores of the skin and help to keep up good circulations throughout the system.—And yet it is the ox, that goes into company with his owner, whose hide is rubbed down with elbow grease—while the cow, *needing it more*, is seldom thus favored. A good carding, each morning, will be found economical food for your beasts.

Let all your animals be so well littered that their bed shall be dry and comfortable. Sides bedaubed and wet with excrements, must be both uncomfortable and unhealthy.

Feed out your hay, in small quantities at a time—the cattle relish better that which has just been put before them, than that which they have fouled by their breath. Mix a variety of kinds together—fresh meadow hay, salt marsh hay, oat or barley straw, English hay, these or whatever other ingredients you may have, it is often well to mix thoroughly and feed out to the stock. The proportions must be determined by the quantity of each that is to be consumed in the course of the winter—but make your calculations so as to have the food become better in the quality towards spring, than it is in mid winter.

All hay before being fed out should be well shaken up. The more the straws cross each other, and the lighter they lay one upon the other, the better they will be masticated and the more nourishment will they afford.

Like their owners, cattle relish variety and it is well to vary the kinds of food frequently; a foddering of corn stalks or stover, daily, is relished not only by animals that are made to eat mean hay, but also by those which are plentifully fed with hay of the finest quality.

Roots are fed out profusely by some farmers to their stock. That they are valuable, no one doubts—but we have sometimes thought that where more than a peck or at most a peck and a half per day is given to a cow, that the excess above this quantity is much less serviceable than the first peck.—A *large* quantity is too loosing, and produces an irritation which causes much of the food to pass off too rapidly, and before it has given out the nourishment it would have furnished had it been longer retained. Where such results follow, though your stock may thrive; yet the keeping is expensive. We deem it doubtful whether the use of roots diminishes to any considerable extent the quantity of hay which an animal requires; but where roots are used, meaner hay will answer the purpose, and the stock will come out in much better condition in the spring.

Be *regular* in your hours of feeding.—This regularity contributes much to the quiet and contentment of all animals.

Keep the barn floor clean; a broom should always be kept there and frequently used.—save every thing the stock can be made to eat. The time spent in the barn in preparing the feed and in keeping the animals clean and comfortable, is far from being thrown away.

Water should always be in the barn-yard and it is desirable to have it under cover.

The testimony in regard to the economy of chopping hay and straw, is strong and full.

New England Farmer.

The bank commissioners have placed an injunction on the Winthrop Bank, Roxbury, Mass.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.—The bill for the REPEAL of this law, passed the House of Representatives on Monday the 17th inst. by a majority of 32.—Yeas 126, nays 94. It is rumored that the Kentucky Legislature will instruct their Senators to vote for the repeal, and that Mr. Clay will refuse to obey instructions.

HARD TIMES COMING.—Many think times are now so hard that any change must be for the better; we, however, are afraid that we have to endure still harder times. We believe the distresses and sufferings of all classes will be fearfully augmented by the wasteful and improvident manner in which the government has been administered since the glorious retrenchment and reform party came into power. They are involving the country every day deeper and deeper in debt, and every dollar of debt thus created is so much taken from the business operations of the country. It is well known that in the present situation of affairs, and utter prostration of American credit, it is needless to attempt negotiating a loan abroad. All loans, therefore, obtained by the government at this time must be furnished by our own citizens.—The amount will have to be withdrawn from active business, or from the deposites in Banks, and in either case will have a lamentable tendency to prostrate the energies and cripple the resources of our business men. This amount withdrawn from circulation will vastly augment the present pressure, and by compelling the banks to withhold or greatly reduce their discounts, and thus increase the scarcity of money, will cause a ruinous reduction in prices of produce. From present indications, in less than twelve months we shall have a national debt of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. The disastrous effects of this may be judged by the following remarks of the Boston Courier, a Whig paper. A portion of the loan authorised at the Extra Session was taken at Boston, and of the effects it produced there the Courier says:—

"THE GOVERNMENT LOAN AND ITS EFFECTS.—It is generally understood, and we have no doubt of the fact, that within the last twenty days, TWO MILLIONS of dollars have been withdrawn from the Banks to accommodate the government, which has imposed on the banks the necessity of collecting from their customers the whole of this amount, and withholding new discounts. This necessity operates as a severe trial. Prices are suddenly reduced, and the usual resources are entirely cut off."

If two millions have thus deranged the business of the country, what may be expected when the amount is swelled to twenty millions!

TREASURY NOTES.—The bill authorising the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes, has passed! We suppose most of our readers remember the outcry that was raised by the Whigs against "government shinplasters" before the late election. Engraved *fac-similes* of these notes were published in many of their leading prints, to enable all to have a sight of these monsters. Every means were used to raise a holy horror against this abominable currency.—Its issue was condemned as one of the most audacious acts of even a vile loco-foco administration. Now, before the Whigs have been in power—or rather in office—one short year, they have fallen into the same error, and are actually issuing these same villified irredeemable rags.—What must those honest democrats who were induced by such means as these above to vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," now think of their deceivers? Will they not see they have been most essentially duped and humbugged? or if they still think the outcry against the Treasury Notes well founded, will they not spurn from them a party which came into power by opposing this measure, and whose first use of the power thus obtained is to issue them themselves?

THE WEATHER.—The present has been an extraordinary mild winter in this region. We have not had one fall of snow sufficient to make good sleighing; indeed, there has only been two or three days that the snow afforded even an apology for bringing out the sleighs. This has doubtless been the more regretted, as there are now many splendid sleighs here. We remember the "good old days" when there was not a cutter in the neighborhood. A man could then fix up a *jumper*, with an empty dry goods box or crockery crate for a body, and a piece of bed-cord for traces and lines, and visit his *neighbors* in Meigs, or Detroit, or South Bend, and fancy he was doing the thing in considerable style. In those times a man was considered aristocratic—a *big log*—who was fortunate enough to own a *train*, tastefully painted blue or green, with a red streak round the edges, and a flaming star behind.—Truly, "times isn't as they used to was.

The greater part of this month, the weather has been warm and pleasant as April. Shirt-sleeves are becoming more fashionable than pilot cloth or blanket coats; and our citizens may be daily seen enjoying the genial rays of the sun, and contemplating his' radiant brightness—as they sit on their door steps—in positions more indicative, perhaps, of ease than dignity—with short-pipes in their mouths, talking politics, or wondering which will be the next bank to blow up, or how much the national debt will be, at the end of the term of the reform administration,—or wishing for Saturday, that they might learn something from the Sentinel.

Resumption in Ohio.—A bill has passed the Ohio Senate, by a vote of 24 to 10, and will doubtless pass the House, compelling the banks in that state to resume specie payments on the 4th March next. We may look out for something of a smash among those banks about that time. It will not be very prudent for any person to keep much Ohio paper on hand until it is ascertained which banks resume and which wind up. Any of our readers who have two dollars of it in their possession, and feel any uneasiness on the subject, will find a favorable opportunity to relieve themselves from anxiety, by exchanging it with us for a receipt for one year's subscription to the Sentinel.

Resolutions have also been adopted in the same body, by a vote of 15 to 11, instructing the committee on the currency to report a bill repealing the charters of the Bank of West Union, the Miami Exporting Company, the Lebanon Miami Banking Company, the Farmers' Bank of Canton, the Bank of Steubenville, the Bank of Manhattan, the Bank of Gallipolis, the Bank of Cincinnati, and the new Bank of Circleville.

GEN. JACKSON.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Ohio Legislature, requesting Congress to refund to Gen. Jackson the $1,000 fine, with interest and costs, imposed on him by the Judge in New Orleans, in 1815, for saving that city from the British. Similar resolutions have been adopted in New York.

Another Bank Riot.—When the news of the Cincinnati riot reached Louisville, a mob collected, and broke into Lougee & Moore's (Louisville Savings' Bank) and commenced destroying the furniture, and scattering the books, papers, &c. in the street. The City Marshal, "arming and equipping" himself with an axe handle, made a charge on the rioters, and by knocking some of them into the street, and coaxing others out, by a liberal application of his hickory, cleared the premises, and quelled the riot. Mr. Moore, anticipating some trouble, had previously removed every thing of value from the establishment.

LEGISLATIVE.—A bill has passed the Legislature allowing each county to send two students to the State University. An act has also passed, to authorise the reception of such portion of the proceeds of the public lands as Indiana would be entitled to under the distribution law—(rather a needless act we think, as the law will most likely be repealed.) The bill for electing Prosecuting Attorneys by the people, was lost in the Senate—ayes 23, noes 21.

We find the proceedings of our Legislature so very lengthy that to give any thing like a summary of them would far exceed our limits. It is like "looking for a needle in a hay stack," to attempt to find any thing interesting in them. As the session will probably close in a few days, we shall then be enabled to give a list of their acts.

Another Wife killed by her Husband.—A drunken fellow named James Adams, residing in Amity-lane, New York, murdered his wife on the evening of the 13th inst. by stabbing her to the heart with a carving-knife. He was committed for trial.

From the Union Democrat.

THE TARIFF.

Unexpectedly, a discussion has arisen in the House of Representatives involving the principle of *Protective Tariffs*. It is gratifying to perceive in the remarks of members, the progress which truth has made on this subject within a few years.

Formerly, it was considered a sectional measure, favorable to the north, and oppressive only to the south. Now, it is recognised as equally or more injurious to the northern farmer than to the southern planter, as well as to the Mercantile interest generally, which thrive best when the farmers and planters are most thriving. In fine it is now understood to be a scheme to tax the productive labor of the whole country, north, south, and west, to enrich a few individuals who have rested their capital in manufacturing establishments. Certainly such a tax is most unjust, and will not be borne by our people when properly understood.

We will endeavor briefly to illustrate the difference in their effect upon the people, of a *Tariff for Revenue*, and a *Tariff for Protection*.

Take the articles of tea and cotton cloth, and suppose the government wants to raise two millions of dollars by import duties upon them. As tea is not grown in this country, all the people pay (except a small portion of the merchant's profit) goes into the public treasury. As about half the cotton goods consumed is manufactured in the country, only one half the people pay to compensate of the enhanced price occasioned by the duty, goes into the treasury, while the other half goes to the manufacturers. To get two millions into the treasury from cotton goods, the government is obliged to make the people pay *four* millions, whereas to get two millions from tea, they need make the people pay only two millions. The account will stand thus, viz.

To get two millions of dollars into the treasury by a tariff on cotton goods, the people pay, to the increased price of cotton imported $2,000,000

In the increased price of cottons manufactured in the country, 2,000,000

Whole amount paid by the people, $4,000,000

To get two millions by a tariff on tea, the whole being imported, the people pay to the increased price, 2,000,000

Making a balance in favor of a tariff on tea, of $2,000,000

In exact proportion that a Tariff for Protection produces its intended effects, in the same proportion does it increase the amount paid by the people over the fair and natural price. Suppose that three-fourths of the cotton goods consumed in our country be manufactured at home, and the government wishes to raise two millions of dollars on imported cottons, then the people would pay to the enhanced price

Of imported cottons, $2,000,000
Of cottons manufactured at home, 6,000,000

Total, $8,000,000

Showing an exaction of EIGHT MILLIONS from the people *two* only for the benefit of the government, and SIX for the benefit of the manufacturers!

If nine-tenths be manufactured at home, and the government seek to raise two millions on the tenth still imported, they must make the people pay *twenty millions. EIGHTEEN of them for the benefit of the manufacturers!*

And if such a duty exclude the foreign article altogether, the whole of the enhanced price, be it TEN MILLIONS or TWENTY MILLIONS, *becomes a tax on the people for the benefit of the manufacturers, and they must then be taxed in some other way for the support of Government.*

Precisely the same principle applies to every other protected article.

Is this system right? In the course of a life passed not without observation, we have learnt that the human mind may be led to believe all sorts of absurdities. But for the charity this conversation has taught us, we should not believe any intelligent man *honest* who would maintain that such a system is beneficial or just to the great body of the people. Yet multitudes of honest men undoubtedly do believe it—believe *them by law to give a part of their earnings for the purpose of building up manufactories and enriching their owners.*

We trust, however, that truth has made too much progress to admit an increase of protective duties much day. Let the manufacturers have the twenty per cent. protection allowed them by the compromise act; but if the government must have more revenue than a general twenty per cent. duty will yield, we say, *let it be raised by an increase of duties on the unprotected articles only*, thus taking from the people only so much as is needed for government purposes. But if these insatiable monopolists who are eternally appealing to the government to enrich them at the expense of every farmer, planter, mechanic, and working man in the country, are not satisfied with this, and insist on going into a new partnership with the government for the plunder of the people, we go for *reducing* the duties on the protected articles, and *leaving them to shift for themselves*. A discrimination *against them* is a thousand times more just than discrimination *against the people*, and if they press such an issue, let it be met with the arms of truth and reason.

Protecting American industry! Rather call it a system to *depress American industry*—to tax production—to compel the many to work for the few; to make us a nation of landlords and tenants, of princes and paupers.

REPORT OF THE OHIO BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We make the following extracts from the Report submitted to the Ohio Legislature by the Board of Public Works. Our readers will be gratified to learn there is every probability that by July next the Wabash & Erie Canal will be completed to Lake Erie! It is expected that the work will be opened for navigation as far as the foot of Flat Rock in April, and the remainder from thence to the head of the Rapids, in July. From the latter point the canal is already completed to Maumee and Toledo. The Reservoir will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. As the Maumee River is always navigable from Flat Rock to the head of the Rapids, we shall have an uninterrupted communication with the Lake on the opening of navigation.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

This work, since the last annual Report of the Board, has been prosecuted with as much industry as the situation and different kinds of works in progress would permit.

Seventy miles of different portions of the line are finished, leaving about twenty miles to be completed.

From Manhattan, the eastern termination of the canal to the head of the Rapids, a distance of thirty one miles, the earth work and culverts are completed, and all the locks on the main line, consisting of 8 lift and one guard lock, are nearly so, and will be finished at the opening of navigation.

The two locks on the Toledo side-cut and five on the Maumee side-cut, are also finished, with the exception of the gates, which will be completed this winter.

The outlet lock on the Maumee side-cut will be finished next May, and the aqueduct across Swan creek, which completes the canal communication with Manhattan, will not be finished before the month of July next. It may, therefore, be confidently expected that the connexion between the canal and Maumee river will be completed and ready for navigation, at Toledo, in the month of April; at Maumee City in the month of May; and at Manhattan, not until the month of July next.

The water has been let in, and the canal used for the purposes of navigation, the past season, from the head of the Rapids to Maumee City, a distance of eighteen miles; and during the present month it is expected the water will be let into the canal from Maumee City to the head of the locks at Toledo, an additional distance of nine miles.

From the head of the Rapids to the foot of Flat Rock, a distance of twenty-two miles, there are three locks and six culverts unfinished. They are in different stages of progress—some nearly completed, others partially so; and it will take until the month of July next to prepare this portion of the canal for navigation. The reason why the work on this portion of the canal is not in as forward a state as the balance of the line, is on account of the delay in procuring stone for the masonry. This unavoidable delay in procuring stone has prevented its completion early next spring.

From the foot of Flat Rock to the Indiana State line, a distance of thirty five miles the canal can be completed by the first of May next. There is no difficult or important work on this portion of the line, which will prevent its being used for navigation at that time.

On the six miles of Canal adjoining the Indiana line, the water was let in last June; and since that time, it has in connexion with the Indiana canal, been used for the purpose of navigation, embracing, at this time, thirty three miles of canal prepared for use.

At the opening of navigation next spring, and until the completion of the whole line in July, the inhabitants of Indiana can, with not much difficulty, avail themselves of that portion of this canal which will be in operation, and that portion of the Maumee Rapids and foot of Flat Rock, which is at all times of sufficient depth to float, to ship their produce to an eastern market. For the purpose of having a sufficient supply of water for the canal, from the State line to Defiance, it was a part of the original plan of this improvement to construct a reservoir. During the last summer, contracts were let for constructing this reservoir of about twenty-five hundred acres in area. It is located six miles on this side of the State line, and adjoining the canal. The estimated cost of this reservoir was $170,000; but the contracts for constructing the same, have been let for the sum of $156,000. This work is now progressing, and will be completed the ensuing summer.

With the necessary means provided for the completing this canal, it may be reasonably expected that its whole length may be prepared for navigation in the month of July next; which will open a canal communication, in connexion with the Indiana canal, of two hundred and thirty-three miles.

There has been disbursed on this canal, for the year ending Nov. 15, 1841, by Rodolphus Dickinson, acting commissioner—

On contracts,	577,991 94	
For wages of engineers and assistants,	9,275 35	
" subsistence,	2,055 76	
" incidentals,	1,088 37	
Total disbursements for the year,		590,421 42
Former disbursements,		1,666,743 25
Total payments to Nov. 15, 1841,		$2,257,164 67

MIAMI CNAL EXTENSION.

All the work upon this canal that has been placed under contract, is now so nearly completed, that, with the exception of two or three sections, it might be prepared for navigation as early as the first of August next.

The "Extension of the Miami canal" is that part of the Miami canal which extends from Dayton to its intersection with the Wabash and Erie canal, about eight miles west of Defiance. The distance from Dayton to the junction, is about 113 miles, exclusive of the Sidney feeder, which is fourteen miles in length. That portion which lies between Dayton and the mouth of Loramie's creek, a distance of thirty three miles, was placed under contract in 1833, 4 and completed in 1837. All that part between the mouth of the Loramie and the town of St. Marys, including the Sidney feeder, was put under contract in September, 1839. Twelve miles in addition, continuously north of St. Marys, were placed under contract in the winter of 1839. The two last portions of the line, embrace all the contracts now in operation, and are by far the most expensive portions of the work. No contracts have been made since the last named, in the winter of 1839, except for abandoned work.

That portion of the line extending from the "Deep Cut" to the junction, about thirty-three miles in length, is all that now remains to be put under contract. This section consists of light work, and can be constructed very cheaply. There are no very heavy or expensive jobs upon it; and when this shall have been completed, the communication between the Ohio River at Cincinnati, and Lake Erie, will be perfected in a manner which will have an important bearing upon the interests of the whole western portion of the State.

Two regular payments, only, have been made upon this work during the past year; both of them *occurring* at periods long after the estimates were made upon which they were predicated. This manner of paying, though unavoidable, is attended with much inconvenience to the contractor, inasmuch as he is compelled to pay his hands up to the time of the payment; thereby laying out of the use of so much of their expenditures as may have accrued between the time of payment.

By the following extract it will be seen that, to furnish funds for the completion of the work, the Board recommends the Canal Lands to be brought into market immediately, and scrip to be issued to the contractors, bearing interest, and receivable for these lands.

"The difficulty of procuring money by ordinary means, has become so great, that it is presumed that some other mode will have to be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining an amount sufficient for the completion of our present works. If the selling of State stocks, or the making of temporary loans, based upon anticipated sales, shall be found impracticable, some *other* plan should be adopted. There is one among the many that have been suggested, which, in the opinion of the Board, is worthy of the consideration of the legislature. The lands granted by congress to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, may be put in market at a fair valuation, and it is confidently believed, that if they are properly managed, they will produce a sum sufficient to complete both these works. But as it is not to be expected that the lands will sell so rapidly as to enable the Board to complete the works within a reasonable time, it will become necessary to anticipate the sales, by an issue from time to time, as it may become necessary, of bonds or scrip, bearing interest, and payable periodically.—These bonds may be received in payment for lands, and, as the amount will be limited, it is thought their credit will be sufficient without making them receivable at the treasury in payment for other State dues."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for paying the Bank debt, and for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Wines of A., offered an amendment to the third section, providing that the Banks and brokers of other states shall not compel the Bank to pay specie on her notes, either directly or indirectly while in a state of suspension; which motion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr Chapman of L., moved to strike out the third section and insert the following:

"That if on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1842, or at any time thereafter, any branch of the State Bank shall refuse to redeem any of its notes in gold or silver on demand, it shall be the duty of the State Board to close said Branch; and if said State Board shall fail to do so, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon being informed thereof by affidavit, setting forth such demand and refusal, to cause a writ of *scire facias* to issue against said Bank, *in* the manner prescribed by the act establishing the said Bank, and all forth er proceedings thereon to be taken, to declare said charter forfeited; provided, that on or after the said fourth day of July, the banks of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, or Michigan, or either of them, shall not have resumed and be paying specie on their notes; and any resident or bank thereof, or any person for any resident or Bank thereof or either of them, not paying specie as aforesaid, shall demand specie from said State Bank, or any Branch thereof, a refusal to pay the same to such person or bank, upon such demand shall not be sufficient cause for such writ of scire facias to be issued."

Mr. Ritchey moved to strike out the words "fourth of July," and insert "first day of February," as the time for resumption.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bowers, Mr. Ritchey modified his motion, so that the Bank should resume on the 31st of January inst. The question was then taken and decided in the negative, ayes 29, noes 65.

Mr. Ritchey then moved to strike out the "fourth of July" and insert "fourthwich," which was decided in the negative, ayes 31, noes 64.

Mr. Harding moved to strike out the "fourth day of July," and insert the first day of August; which motion was decided in the negative, ayes 32, noes 60.

The question then recurred on the amendment of the gentleman from Laporte; (Mr. Chapman) which was decided in the affirmative, ayes 63, noes 30.

Mr. Wines of A. moved to amend, so that the commissioners of the sinking and surplus revenue funds transfer the loans at six per cent. interest, by paying the same in five annual payments—or by paying one tenth each year at seven per cent; and that the Branches shall not declare a dividend over six per cent, while in a state of suspension; which amendments were not adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY Jan. 15.

The following resolution offered by *Mr. Calhoun* yesterday, was unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of the officers and crew of the brig *Creole* on her late passage from Richmond to New Orleans, should any such have been received, or any authenticated account which may have been received of the murder of a passenger on board, and of the occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vessel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and also, to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it could be done consistently with the public interests, what step has been taken by the Executive in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the insult offered to the American flag.

Mr. Walker gave his views in relation to the Exchequer plan declaring himself opposed to it in general, but in favor of that part which proposes to issue certificates of deposite for specie deposited. He said a few years since he was unfortunate enough to point out the difference between Cuba and his own Government, and particularly with the State of Mississippi. Look at the comparative advance in wealth. Cuba last year exported $37,900,000, and with a population of less than one million, usually computed at eight hundred thousand. This was because Cuba was not fettered by bank paper. He had recently made a visit to Cuba, and spoke with some knowledge. There, wages of labor were higher than in any State of the Union. One dollar and a half were paid to a common day laborer, and not in depreciated paper, but in gold and silver. Bank deposits had never stood at the door of Manzanas and Havana and established their bank machines. Lands were higher as well as wages. Good farming lands brought one hundred dollars an acre, and uncultivated Government lands brought thirteen dollars an acre. Look at their commerce. We were told that commerce could not be conducted without bank paper, and yet Havana had more commerce than any State of this Union, except New York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1842.

The bill to authorise an issue of Treasury notes, reported last evening from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union with amendments, was taken up, with the previous question pending upon it.

The previous question was then seconded and ordered, without a division.

Several verbal amendments made in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, were then concurred in by the House.

The question then pending on concurring with the committee of the Whole, in the amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Gilmer, to strike out the proviso, at the end of the bill, and insert the following.—"That whatever amount of Treasury notes as shall be issued under authority of this act, shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of last session."

On the question of concurring with the Committee of the Whole in this amendment, the yeas and nays being ordered, the vote resulted thus—yeas 105, nays 102.

So the House concurred in this amendment.

After another slight verbal modification, the House ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

The bill being already engrossed, was then, by general consent, read a third time.

The question now being on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. SAUNDERS moved to recommit it with instructions to report an amendment, repealing the act to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States.

The call for the previous question being seconded, and the question being then, "Shall the main question be now put?"

The House ordered the main question to be put. Yeas 129, nays 88.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the bill,—

Mr. MATHIOT called for the yeas and nays. Ordered.

The bill was then PASSED. Yeas 129, nays 86;

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State asking the interference of the government in reference to the American citizens captured with the Texian expedition against Santa Fe; and a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information in relation to those captives, as well as those confined under British authority at Van Diemen's Land.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Briggs' motion relative to an amendment of the bankrupt law was taken up and rejected—yeas, 98, nays 109.

Mr. Linn Boyd presented a petition from Kentucky praying for a repeal of the bankrupt law, and moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report a bill of repeal *at two o'clock this day.* A long struggle ensued, and much disorder, but the resolution having been so amended as to require a report *instanter*, was adopted. Yeas 116, nays 99.

Another struggle ensued to prevent a report, during which the speaker decided that the peremptory order took precedence of every thing else, and that the report must be made. An appeal was taken and laid on the table.

Mr. Barnard, from the Judiciary Committee, then reported the repeal bill.

Instant objection was made to its being read; but after a further waste of time, it was read.

The question was about to be put on reading it a second time, when objection was made that the peremptory order of the House was fulfilled, and that the regular business took precedence of any proceedings on this bill, and the Speaker so decided. An appeal was taken from this decision, but the House adjourned without taking a question.

REMARKS.

The struggles of this day to impede any proceeding towards a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, show a pertinacious determination in a large portion of the Whigs to resist to the last THE WILL OF THE NATION. But it *must be done.* A *reasonable* Bankrupt Law, including banks, would have been tolerated, but this unguarded, reckless, and universal *sponge*, not touching the source of the mischief, but annihilating contracts by thousands, and telling speculators, "*wipe out and begin again*," is a little too frank! It is not at all surprising that all parties in Kentucky and other interior States rise up against such a "*Relief Measure*" as this, almost as one man.—*Union Democrat.*

STATE BANK—MICHIGAN CITY BRANCH—RESUMPTION.

On Saturday in the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the President of the State Bank, in obedience to a resolution, in relation to the Branch of the State Bank at Michigan City, &c., containing a detail of the amount due that Branch by stockholders, directors, and other officers, and the mismanagement of the Branch generally, by over checking, drawing out specie without being accounted for, &c., showing a state of things highly censurable and demanding the severest scrutiny and investigation. This is the Branch whose Board of Directors a few days since, passed so high a compliment to the public morals of Indiana.

The President of the Bank, in reference to a resumption of specie payments remarks that in answer to a circular on the subject, he has received letters from the Northern Bank of Kentucky, which says it is holding itself in readiness to co-operate in a resumption of specie payments; also, from the following banks that now pay specie or are ready or will be ready to resume shortly, to wit: the bank of Xenia, the banks at Zanesville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Marietta and Chillicothe. The Pittsburgh bank says, a majority in number of the banks of Pennsylvania can pay specie whenever those of Ohio and Indiana do so; but it is otherwise with many of the Philadelphia institutions. The Commercial bank of Cincinnati "is not prepared to express any decided opinion on this subject at this time," &c. The Franklin Bank of Columbus cannot, at present give any definite advice on the subject.—The Banks of Virginia and Baltimore will certainly resume, by the day named by the President of the State Bank of Indiana; but thinks the Bank of Pennsylvania will not unite in said resumption. No answers received from the other banks of Ohio and Illinois. The present circulation of the State Bank of Indiana is $2,921,659—specie on hand $1,123,574; excess of balances $229,692; paper of other banks $142,862, bill of exchange $1,069,142. The President says that not a single branch, it is presumed, will accept Treasury notes to run three years without interest, for the bank debt. The sinking fund and surplus revenue loans may, in time, be made available, if no obstructions be thrown in the way of their collection, but from present prospects, not more than from 120,000 to $150,000 a year can be realized, even by holding out to the debtor the inducement of a lower interest, if he will pay regularly in bank. If the branches shall have the co-operation of other banks in the resumption, it will still be of vast importance to the people and the bank that the State Bank debt should at least be in part paid.—In some of the branches it has become so large, that at the resumption, they must appear in so doubtful a position as to become useless, if not a burthen to the other branches and the community." The President concludes with the remarks, that "it would seem from the best view of the subject which present prospects admit of that the bank *must be sustained as it now is, or it must proceed immediately to wind up its concerns.* It is not in general a very great hardship for a creditor to take paper worth 95 cents on the dollar for a debt, the consideration of which has become not worth half that amount. Where the bank has done wrong, let the wrong be corrected and the error exposed. Let agents in whom the public have confidence, examine its condition and proceedings. No pains have been spared, and none should be hereafter, constantly to inspect the condition of the bank, and no excuse should be received for any policy that will delay the general resumption of specie payments."

Mr. Hannegan moved that said report should be referred to the Committee on the State Bank, one thousand copies be printed, and that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting measures to this House, providing for the immediate winding up of the Michigan City branch which exhibits as great a scene of profligacy as appears upon the records of history. He referred to the resolutions of the board of Directors, presented a few days since, complaining of the want of public morals in the people; the desire of staving off debts by property and stay laws, &c., rendering it impossible for any *honest* bank to maintain itself. The report was so committed and ordered to be printed.—*State Sentinel.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

BUSINESS MEN.

It has been remarked by some one, we forget whom that "the States will learn, by and by that *men of business* must be selected for *matters of business.* The mere politician is wholly unfit for such a task.—It is one thing to be popular and eloquent—it is quite another to be practical, clear headed, and business like. Yet these are the qualities most needed in private as well as public matters." This is all true—perfectly so; and it is because the truth here set forth simple and obvious as it is, has been very generally overlooked and neglected in the choice of legislators, that many of our States are now literally over head and ears in debt, and that the public time and treasure have been so often consumed in worse than useless debate at Washington, to the utter neglect of the business of the nation. Not that speeches are entirely unnecessary to the business of legislation, but that irrevelant ones, and those intended for self-glorification, or for effect elsewhere than in the legislative hall, are. The business member makes a speech only when it is necessary, and then it is usually found to be pertinent, and characterised as much by an observance of brevity, as the nature of the subject and the circumstance of the case will admit of. But the number who thus do their duty is usually small, compared with those who speak "for Buncombe," and who delight to waste time in telling stale anecdotes, making miserable puns, playing upon words and cracking jokes; or, it may be quarrelling with their peers, bandying abusive personalities, and vending Billingsgate at the rate of eight dollars a day; while poor clerks in departments are tied down to the hard labor of the desk, and perhaps tongue-tied besides, for a mere living compensation. That we have often censured members of Congress for this kind of conduct, is true; but that we are not, like many others who not of, disposed to lay the whole blame on them alone, is true also. In fact the people are themselves guilty to a very considerable extent. Common, plain sensible, wise and experienced business-men, will not suit them; they must have long-tongued orators for their representatives.—Indeed, from the indications of late years, Benjamin Franklin himself, not to speak of Washington, would stand no chance of election if placed "on the stump" in competition with almost any of the political gabblers of the day known to the public; and certainly, if the people *will* choose men on account of their volubility, they cannot consistently find fault with them for "much speaking," even though it be at their expense. There is but one remedy for the evil, and that is in the hands of the people themselves, that is—let them choose *business men* to fill all the elective offices; if they do this, their business *will* be done, and too, at the smallest possible cost to themselves; if not, they will find that even the censures of the press will fail of its reforming object. And more—they may find, in the absence of the remedy, what they can see now, that with a *true business man* for a President, one who is at the head of the nation without being at the head of a party, they have a set of legislators at Washington disposed (with perhaps a few exceptions) to do any thing except the public business, and to represent any thing under heaven except their constituents. The honest medium, or middle ground, firmly assumed by an independent President, suits them not, his rectilinear course sets their sinuosities at nought, and throws them off the scent. He has no party, unless that portion of the people that despises party trammels can be so considered; and neither party has properly, as heretofore considered, a single head. This relative position of the Executive and Legislative branches of the national government, tho' temporarily unfavorable to the public business, will we predict, be found ultimately beneficial; its tendency bring towards, if not the entire abolition of partisan lines of division, at least to the very desirable moderation of party spirit. In the present confusion, created by President Tyler's independent position, among politicians in and out of Congress, these amiable and disinterested "guardians of the public weal" have, for the most part, lost their latitude. Never were leading partisans, on both sides, or on either side, so extremely puzzled to find how to "lay their course;" hence we see them "boxing about," much as in a head wind and without chart or compass, and hence the public business suffers; and hence again, while single States are straining every nerve to maintain their faith, that of the nation has been seriously put in peril in the National House of Representatives. Well—bad as all this is, it may issue in ultimate good. The people will learn, in course of time, the difference between business men and men of mere talk—and between a President of the people and the representatives of parties and cliques.

The bill extending time to the borrowers of the surplus revenue, and reducing interest to 6 per cent. in all cases, except for the surplus revenue, college and school funds, passed the Senate late last evening, (13th inst.) and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. The opponents of the bill endeavored to defeat its passage by *bolting*, and rehearsing in miniature the misconduct of the Bank men in the House, as we are informed. The People will soon think with us, if they do not already, that the Legislature will do well to close its labors as hastily as possible.—*State Sentinel.*

The Rhode Island contest for reform is over, and reforms have triumphed. In the city of Providence the freeholders entitled to suffrage under the old regime of Charles II, voted almost unanimously for the constitution prepared by the people. In the State, as far as heard from thus: For the constitution, freemen 4 608; non-freemen 8,040. Total vote for the adoption 13,553. At the last presidential election the total vote of the state, under the laws of Charles II, and on the freehold basis, was 8,622. The total number of citizens over 21 years, males, according to the last census, was 26,042.—Of this entire number, 13,568 have voted for the constitution, being a majority of 5 074 for the adoption. Of the qualified freeholders, estimated at 8,610, and the estimate probably overrunns the facts of the case, 3,608 have voted for the constitution, thus giving a majority of 576 for its adoption.

Indiana Journal.

DUELLING.—Governor Roman, of Louisiana, says in his late message.—

The law against duelling has become a dead letter. The slight regard paid to it by juries, even when the testimony is unmistakable, shows that its execution is impossible so long as the country adheres to its present manners and prejudices.—Laws which cannot be executed should be repealed or modified. If the punishment of death were replaced by imprisonment, if the survivor and seconds were rendered jointly and severally liable for the debts of him who falls, if the guilty were besides liable for large damages to be recovered before a civil tribunal by the heir of the deceased, the end the Legislature had in view would probably be better accomplished.

WINE AND STATE STOCKS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states on the 20th ult. a lot of old Madeira wine and Indiana and Illinois state stocks, were sold at auction.—the wine brought $117 per dozen, or 9,75 per bottle; while the stocks sold for only $19 per share of $100! At this rate it would seem that the wine dealers would not need to launch out very largely with "the choice stuff" to buy up all the credit of the embarrassed western states. As long as a drunkard's money holds out, hard times bad currency, depressed trade and sinking credit are nothing to him.

Loss of the United States Corvette Peacock.—It is our duty to announce the *loss of the Peacock*, in Columbia River, (Oregon Territory.) We have however the satisfaction to state that the disaster was NOT *attended with the loss of any lives.*

ANIE subscriber has sent bills to the following persons, for collection. Those living in the vicinity of the offices, who are in arrears for the Sentinel, will confer a favor by attending promptly to this opportunity.

Joseph Hopkins, La Gro.
John Buck, P. M., Pern.
Wm. T. Hunter, P. M Perry.
J. R. McCord, P. M., Goshen.
R. J. Dawson, P. M., Spencerville.
O. A. Parsons, Auburn.
Post Master, Newville.
Post Master Deerfield.
Wm. B. Dunn, Monquitong.
R. Work, Butler.

Other bills will be sent next week, due notice of which which will be given, and to whom the money can be paid.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.—The bill for the REPEAL of this law, passed the House of Representatives on Monday the 17th inst. by a majority of 32.—Yeas 126, nays 94. It is rumored that the Kentucky Legislature will instruct their Senators to vote for the repeal, and that Mr. Clay will refuse to obey instructions.

HARD TIMES COMING.—Many think times are now so hard that any change must be for the better; we, however, are afraid that we have to endure still harder times. We believe the distresses and sufferings of all classes will be fearfully augmented by the wasteful and improvident manner in which the government has been administered since the glorious retrenchment and reform party came into power. They are involving the country every day deeper and deeper in debt, and every dollar of debt thus created is so much taken from the business operations of the country. It is well known that in the present situation of affairs, and utter prostration of American credit, it is needless to attempt negociating a loan abroad. All loans, therefore, obtained by the government at this time must be furnished by our own citizens.—The amount will have to be withdrawn from active business, or from the deposites in Banks, and in either case will have a lamentable tendency to prostrate the energies and cripple the resources of our business men. This amount withdrawn from circulation will vastly augment the present pressure, and by compelling the banks to withhold or greatly reduce their discounts, and thus increase the scarcity of money, will cause a ruinous reduction in prices of produce. From present indications, in less than twelve months we shall have a national debt of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. The disastrous effects of this may be judged by the following remarks of the Boston Courier, a Whig paper. A portion of the loan authorised at the Extra Session was taken at Boston, and of the effects it produced there the Courier says:—

"THE GOVERNMENT LOAN AND ITS EFFECTS.—It is generally understood, and we have no doubt of the fact, that within the last twenty days, TWO MILLIONS of dollars have been withdrawn from the Banks to accommodate the government, which has imposed on the banks the necessity of collecting from their customers the whole of this amount, and withholding new discounts. This necessity operates as a severe trial. Prices are suddenly reduced, and the usual resources are entirely cut off."

If two millions have thus deranged the business of the country, what may be expected when the amount is swelled to twenty millions?

TREASURY NOTES.—The bill authorising the issue of five millions of Tressury Notes, has passed! We suppose most of our readers remember the outcry that was raised by the Whigs against "government shinplasters" before the late election. Engraved *fac-similes* of these notes were published in many of their leading prints, to enable all to have a sight of these monsters. Every means were used to raise a holy horror against this abominable currency.—Its issue was condemned as one of the most audacious acts of even a vile loco-foco administration. Now, before the Whigs have been in power—or rather in office—one short year, they have fallen into the same error, and are actually issuing these same villified irredeemable rags.—What must those honest democrats who were induced by such means as those above to vote for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," now think of their deceivers? Will they not see they have been most essentially duped and humbuged? or if they still think the outcry against the Treasury Notes well founded, will they not spurn from them a party which came into power by opposing this measure, and whose first use of the power thus obtained is to issue them themselves?

THE WEATHER.—The present has been an extraordinary mild winter in this region. We have not had one fall of snow sufficient to make good sleighing; indeed, there has only been two or three days that the snow afforded even an apology for bringing out the sleighs. This has doubtless been the more regretted, as there are now many splendid sleighs here. We remember the "good old days" when there was not a cutter in the neighborhood. A man could then fix up a *jumper*, with an empty dry goods box or crockery crate for a body, and a piece of bed-cord for traces and lines, and visit his *neighbors* in Meigs, or Detroit, or South Bend, and fancy he was doing the thing in considerable style. In those times a man was considered aristocratic—a *big log*—who was fortunate enough to own a *train*, tastefully painted blue or green, with a red streak round the edges, and a flaming star behind.—Truly, "times isn't as they used to was.

The greater part of this month, the weather has been warm and pleasant as April. Shirt-sleeves are becoming more fashionable than pilot cloth or blanket coats; and our citizens may be daily seen enjoying the genial rays of the sun, and contemplating his radiant brightness—as they sit on their door steps—in positions more indicative, perhaps, of ease than dignity—with short-pipes in their mouths, talking politics, or wondering which will be the next bank to blow up, or how much the national debt will be, at the end of the term of the reform administration,—or wishing for Saturday, that they might learn something from the Sentinel.

Resumption in Ohio.—A bill has passed the Ohio Senate, by a vote of 24 to 10, and will doubtless pass the House, compelling the banks in that state to resume specie payments on the 4th March next. We may look out for something of a smash among those banks about that time. It will not be very prudent for any person to keep much Ohio paper on hand until it is ascertained which banks resume and which wind up. Any of our readers who have two dollars of it in their possession, and feel any uneasiness on the subject, will find a favorable opportunity to relieve themselves from anxiety, by exchanging it with us for a receipt for one year's subscription to the Sentinel.

Resolutions have also been adopted in the same body, by a vote of 15 to 11, instructing the committee on the currency to report a bill repealing the charters of the Bank of West Union, the Miami Exporting Company, the Lebanon Miami Banking Company, the Farmers' Bank of Canton, the Bank of Steubenville, the Bank of Manhattan, the Bank of Gallipolis, the Bank of Cincinnati, and the new Bank of Circleville.

GEN. JACKSON.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Ohio Legislature, requesting Congress to refund to Gen. Jackson the $1,000 fine, with interest and costs, imposed on him by the Judge in New Orleans, in 1815, for saving that city from the British. Similar resolutions have been adopted in New York.

Another Bank Riot.—When the news of the Cincinnati riot reached Louisville, a mob collected, and broke into Lougee & Moore's (Louisville Savings' Bank) and commenced destroying the furniture, and scattering the books, papers, &c. in the street. The City Marshal, "arming and equipping" himself with an axe handle, made a charge on the rioters, and by hustling some of them into the street, and *coaxing* others out, by a liberal application of his hickory, cleared the premises, and quelled the riot. Mr. Moore, anticipating some trouble, had previously removed every thing of value from the establishment.

LEGISLATIVE—A bill has passed the Legislature allowing each county to send two students to the State University. An act has also passed, to authorise the reception of such portion of the proceeds of the public lands as Indiana would be entitled to under the distribution law—(rather a needless act we think, as the law will most likely be repealed.) The bill for electing Prosecuting Attorneys by the people, was lost in the Senate—ayes 23, noes 21.

We find the proceedings of our Legislature so very lengthy that to give any thing like a summary of them would far exceed our limits. It is like "looking for a needle in a hay stack," to attempt to find any thing interesting in them. As the session will probably close in a few days, we shall then be enabled to give a list of their acts.

Another Wife killed by her Husband.—A drunken fellow named James Adams, residing in Amity-lane, New York, murdered his wife on the evening of the 13th inst. by stabbing her to the heart with a carving-knife. He was committed for trial.

From the Union Democrat.

THE TARIFF.

Unexpectedly, a discussion has arisen in the House of Representatives involving the principle of *Protective Tariffs*. It is gratifying to perceive in the remarks of members, the progress which truth has made on this subject within a few years.

Formerly, it was considered a sectional measure, favorable to the north, and oppressive only to the south. Now, it is recognised as equally or more injurious to the northern farmer than to the southern planter, as well as to the Mercantile Interest generally, which thrive best when the farmers and planters are most thriving. In fine it is now understood to be a scheme to tax the productive labor of the whole country, north, south, and west, to enrich a few individuals who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments. Certainly such a tax is most unjust, and will not be borne by our people when properly understood.

We will endeavor briefly to illustrate the difference in their effect upon the people, of *a Tariff for Revenue*, and *a Tariff for Protection*.

Take the articles of tea and cotton cloth, and suppose the government wants to raise two millions of dollars by import duties upon them. As tea is not grown in this country, all the people pay (except a small portion of the merchants' profit) goes into the public treasury. As about half the cotton goods consumed is manufactured in the country, only one half the people pay in consequence of the enhanced price occasioned by the duty, goes into the treasury, while the other half goes to the manufacturers. To get *two* millions into the treasury from cotton goods, the government is obliged to make the people pay *four* millions, whereas to get two millions from tea, they need make the people pay only *two* millions. The account will stand thus, viz.

To get two millions of dollars into the treasury by a tariff on cotton goods, the people pay, in the increased price of cotton imported	$2,000,000
In the increased price of cottons manufactured in the country,	2,000,000
Whole amount paid by the people,	$4,000,000
To get two millions by a tariff on tea, the whole being imported, the people pay in the increased price,	2,000,000
Making a balance in favor of a tariff on tea, of	$2,000,000

In exact proportion that a Tariff for Protection produces its intended effects, in the same proportion does it increase the amount paid by the people over the fair and natural price. Suppose that three-fourths of the cotton goods consumed in our country be manufactured at home, and the government wishes to raise two millions of dollars on imported cottons, then the people would pay in the enhanced price

Of imported cottons,	$2,000,000
Of cottons manufactured at home,	6,000,000
Total,	$8,000,000

Showing an exaction of EIGHT MILLIONS from the people, *two* only for the benefit of the government, and SIX for the benefit of the manufacturers!

If nine-tenths be manufactured at home, and the government seek to raise two millions on the tenth still imported, they must make the people pay *twenty millions*, *EIGHTEEN of them* for the benefit of the manufacturers!

And if such a duty exclude the foreign article altogether, the whole of the enhanced price, be it TEN MILLIONS or TWENTY MILLIONS, *becomes a tax on the people for the benefit of the manufacturers, and they must then be taxed in some other way for the support of Government.*

Precisely the same principle applies to every other protected article.

Is this system right? In the course of a life passed not without observation, we have learnt that the human mind may be led to believe all sorts of absurdities. But for the charity this conviction has taught us, we should not believe any intelligent man *honest* who would maintain that such a system is beneficial or just to the great body of the people. Yet multitudes of honest men undoubtedly do believe it—believe in effect that *it is a blessing to the people to force them by law to give a part of their earnings for the purpose of building up manufactories and enriching their owners.*

We trust, however, that truth has made too much progress to admit an increase of protective duties one day. Let the manufacturers have the twenty per cent. protection allowed them by the compromise act; but if the government must have more revenue than a general twenty per cent. duty will yield, we say, *let it be raised by an increase of duties on the unprotected article only*, thus taking from the people only so much as is needed for government purposes. But if these insatiable monopolists who are eternally appealing to the government to enrich them at the expense of every farmer, planter, mechanic, and working man in the country, are not satisfied with this, and insist on going into a new partnership with the government for the plunder of the people, we go for *reducing* the duties on the protected articles, and *leaving them to shift for themselves*. A discrimination *against them* is a thousand times more just than discrimination *against the people*, and if they press such an issue, let it be met with the arms of truth and reason.

Protecting American industry! Rather call it a system to *depress American industry*—to tax production—to compel the many to work for the few; to make us a nation of landlords and tenants, of princes and paupers.

REPORT OF THE OHIO BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We make the following extracts from the Report submitted to the Ohio Legislature by the Board of Public Works. Our readers will be gratified to learn there is every probability that by July next the Wabash & Erie Canal will be completed to Lake Erie! It is expected that the work will be opened for navigation as far as the foot of Flat Rock in April, and the remainder from thence to the head of the Rapids, in July. From the latter point the canal is already completed to Maumee and Toledo. The Reservoir will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. As the Maumee River is always navigable from Flat Rock to the head of the Rapids, we shall have an unieterrupted communication with the Lake on the opening of navigation.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

This work, since the last annual Report of the Board, has been prosecuted with as much industry as the situation and different kinds of works in progress would permit.

Seventy miles of different portions of the line are finished, leaving about twenty miles to be completed.

From Manhattan, the eastern termination of the canal to the head of the Rapids, a distance of thirty one miles, the earth work end culverts are completed, and all the locks on the main line, consisting of 8 lift and one guard lock, are nearly so, and will be finished at the opening of navigation.

The two locks on the Toledo side-cut and five on the Maumee side-cut, are also finished, with the exception of the gates, which will be completed this winter.

The outlet lock on the Maumee side-cut will be finished next May, and the aqueduct across Swan creek, which completes the canal communication with Mahattan, will not be finished before the month of July next. It may, therefore, be confidently expected that the connexion between the canal and Maumee river will be completed and ready for navigation, at Toledo, in the month of April; at Maumee City in the month of May; and at Manhattan, not until the month of July next.

The water has been let-in, and the canal used for the purposes of navigation, the past season, from the head of the Rapids to Maumee City, a distance of eighteen miles; and during the present month it is expected, the water will be let into the canal from Maumee City to the head of the locks at Toledo, an additional distance of nine miles.

From the head of the Rapids to the foot of Flat Rock, a distance of twenty-two miles, there are three locks and six culverts unfinished. They are in different stages of progress—some nearly completed, others partially so; and it will take until the month of July next to prepare this portion of the canal for navigation. The reason why the work on this portion of the canal is not in as forward a state as the balance of the line, is on account of the delay in procuring stone for the masonry. This unavoidable delay in procuring stone has prevented its completion early next spring.

From the foot of Flat Rock to the Indiana State line, a distance of thirty five miles the canal can be completed by the first of May next. There is no difficult or important work on this portion of the line, which will prevent its being used for navigation at that time.

On the six miles of Canal adjoining the Indiana line, the water was let in last June; and since that time, it has in connexion with the Indiana canal, been used for the purpose of navigation, making, at this time, thirty three miles of canal prepared for use.

At the opening of navigation next spring, and until the completion of the whole line in July, the inhabitants of Indiana can, without much difficulty, avail themselves of that portion of this canal which will be in operation, and that portion of the Maumee Rapids and foot of Flat Rock, which is at all times of sufficient depth to float, to ship their produce to an eastern market. For the purpose of having a sufficient supply of water for the canal, from the State line to Defiance, it was a part of the original plan of this improvement to construct a reservoir. During the last summer, contracts were let for constructing this reservoir of about twenty-five hundred acres in area. It is located six miles on this side of the State line, and adjoining the canal. The estimated cost of this reservoir was $170,000; but the contracts for constructing the same, have been let for the sum of $156,000. This work is now progressing, and will be completed the ensuing summer.

With the necessary means provided for the completing this canal, it may be reasonably expected that its whole length may be prepared for navigation in the month of July next; which will open a canal communication, in connexion with the Indiana canal, of two hundred and thirty-three miles.

There has been disbursed on this canal, for the year ending Nov. 15, 1841, by Rodolphus Dickinson, acting commissioner—

On contracts,	577,991 94	
For wages of engineers and assistants,	9,275 35	
" subsistence,	2,065 76	
" incidentals,	1,088 37	
Total disbursements for the year,		590,421 42
Former disbursements,		1,666,743 25
Total payments to Nov. 15, 1841,		$2,257,164 67

MIAMI CNAL EXTENSION.

All the work upon this canal that has been placed under contract, is now so nearly completed, that, with the exception of two or three sections, it might be prepared for navigation as early as the first of August next.

The "Extension of the Miami canal" is that part of the Miami canal which extends from Dayton to its intersection with the Wabash and Erie canal, about eight miles west of Defiance. The distance from Dayton to the junction, is about 113 miles, exclusive of the Sidney feeder, which is fourteen miles in length. That portion which lies between Dayton and the mouth of Loramie's creek, a distance of thirty three miles, was placed under contract in 1833, 4 and completed in 1837. All that part between the mouth of the Loramie and the town of St. Marys, including the Sidney feeder, was put under contract in September, 1839. Twelve miles in addition, continuously north of St. Marys, were placed under contract in the winter of 1839. These two last portions of the line, embrace all the contracts now in operation, and are by far the most expensive portions of the work. No contracts have been made since the last named, in the winter of 1839, except for abandoned work.

That portion of the line extending from the "Deep Cut" to the junction, about thirty-three miles in length, is all that now remains to be put under contract. This section consists of light work, and can be constructed very cheaply. There are no very heavy or expensive jobs upon it; and when this shall have been completed, the communication between the Ohio River at Cincinnati, and Lake Erie, will be perfected in a manner which will have an important bearing upon the interests of the whole western portion of the State.

Two regular payments, only, have been made upon this work during the past year; both of them occurring at periods long after the estimates were made upon which they were predicated. This manner of paying, though unavoidable, is attended with much inconvenience to the contractor, inasmuch as he is compelled to pay his hands up to the time of the payment; thereby laying out of the use of so much of their expenditures as may have accrued between the time of payment.

By the following extract it will be seen that, to furnish funds for the completion of the work, the Board recommends the Canal Lands to be brought into market immediately, and scrip to be issued to the contractors, bearing interest, and receiveable for these lands.

"The difficulty of procuring money by ordinary means, has become so great, that it is presumed that some other mode will have to be resorted to for the pupose of obtaining an amount sufficient for the completion of our present works. If the selling of State stocks, or the making of temporary loans, based upon anticipated sales, shall be found impracticable, some *other* plan should be adopted. There is one among the many that have been suggested, which, in the opinion of the Board, is worthy of the consideration of the legislature. The lands granted by congress to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, may be put in market at a fair valuation, and it is confidently believed, that if they are properly managed, they will produce a sum sufficient to complete both these works. But as it is not to be expected that the lands will sell so rapidly as to enable the Board to complete the works within a reasonable time it will become necessary to anticipate the sales, by an issue from time to time, as it may become necessary, of bonds or scrip, bearing interest, and payable periodically.—These bonds may be received in payment for lands, and, as the amount will be limited, it is thought their credit will be sufficient without making them receivable at the treasury in payment for other State dues."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan, 19.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for paying the Bank debt, and for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr, Wines of A., offered an amendment to the third section, providing that the Banks and brokers of other states shall not compel the Bank to pay specie on her notes, either directly or indirectly while in a state of suspension; which motion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr Chapman of L., moved to strike out the third section and insert the following:

"That if on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1842, or at any time thereafter, any branch of the State Bank shall refuse to redeem any of its notes in gold or silver on demand, it shall be the duty of the State Board to close said Branch; and if said State Board shall fail to do so, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon being informed thereof by affidavit, setting forth such demand and refusal, to cause a writ of *scire facias* to issue against said Bank, in the manner prescribed by the act establishing the said Bank, and all further proceedings thereon to be taken, to declare said charter forfeited; provided, that on or after the said fourth day of July, the banks of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, or Michigan, or either of them, shall not have resumed and be paying specie on their notes; and any resident or bank thereof, or any person for any resident or Bank thereof or either of them, not paying specie as aforesaid, shall demand specie from said State Bank, or any Branch thereof, a refusal to pay the same to such person or bank, upon such demand shall not be sufficient cause for such writ of scire facias to be issued."

Mr. Ritchey moved to strike out the words "fourth of July," and insert "first day of February," as the time for resumption.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bowers, Mr. Ritchey modified his motion, so that the Bank should resume on the 31st of January inst. The question was then taken and decided in the negative, ayes 29, noes 65.

Mr. Ritchey then moved to strike out the "fourth of July" and insert "forthwith;" which was decided in the negative, ayes 31, noes 64.

Mr. Harding moved to strike out the "fourth day of July," and insert the first day of August; which motion was decided in the negative, ayes 32, noes 60.

The question then recurred on the amendment of the gentleman from Laporte; (Mr. Chapman) which was decided in the affirmative, ayes 63, noes 30.

Mr. Wines of A. moved to amend, so that the commissioners of the sinking and surplus revenue funds transfer the loans at six per cent. interest, by paying the same in five annual payments—or by paying one tenth each year at seven per cent; and that the Branches shall not declare a dividend over six per cent, while in a state of suspension; which amendments were not adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY Jan. 15.

The following resolution offered by *Mr. Calhoun* yesterday, was unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of the officers and crew of the brig *Creole* on her late passage from Richmond to New Orleans, should any such have been received, or any authenticated account which may have been received of the murder of a passenger on board, and of the occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vessel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and also, to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it could be done consistently with the public interests, what step has been taken by the Executive in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the insult offered to the American flag.

Mr. Walker gave his views in relation to the Exchequer plan declaring himself opposed to it in general, but in favor of that part which proposes to issue certificates of deposite for specie deposited. He said a few years since he was unfortunate enough to point out the difference between Cuba and his own Government, and particularly with the State of Mississippi. Look at the comparative advance in wealth. Cuba last year exported $37,900,000, and with a population of less than one million, usually computed at eight hundred thousand. This was because Cuba was not fettered by bank paper. He had recently made a visit to Cuba, and spoke with some knowledge. There, wages of labor were higher than in any State of the Union. One dollar and a half were paid to a common day laborer, and not in depreciated paper, but in gold and silver. Bank despots had never stood at the door of Mantanzas and Havana and established their bank machines. Lands were higher as well as wages. Good farming lands brought one hundred dollars an acre, and uncultivated Government lands brought thirteen dollars an acre. Look at their commerce. We were told that commerce could not be conducted without bank paper, and yet Havana had more commerce than any State of this Union, except New York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1842.

The bill to authorise an issue of Treasury notes, reported last evening from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union with amendments, was taken up, with the previous question pending upon it,

The previous question was then seconded and ordered, without a division.

Several verbal amendments made in Committe of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, were then concurred in by the House.

The question then pending on concurring with the committee of the Whole, in the amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Gilmer, to strike out the proviso, at the end of the bill, and insert the following.—"That whatever amount of Treasury notes as shall be issued under authority of this act, shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan autnorized by the act of last session."

On the question of concurring with the Committee of the Whole in this amendment, the yeas and nays being ordered, the vote resulted thus—yeas 105, nays 102.

So the House concurred in this amendment.

After another slight verbal modification, the House ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

The bill being already engrossed, was then, by general consent, read a third time.

The question now being on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. SAUNDERS moved to recommit it with instructions to report an amendment, repealing the act to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States.

The call for the previous question being seconded, and the question being then, "Shall the main question be now put?"

The House ordered the main question to be put. Yeas 129, nays 88.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the bill,—

Mr. MATHIOT called for the yeas and nays. Ordered.

The bill was then PASSED. Yeas 129, nays 86;

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State asking the interference of the government in reference to the American citizens captured with the Texian expedition against Santa Fe; and a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information in relation to those captives, as well as those confined under British authority at Van Dieman's Land.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Briggs' motion relative to an amendment of the bankrupt law was taken up and rejected—yeas, 98, nays 109.

Mr. Linn Boyd presented a petition from Kentucky praying for a repeal of the bankrupt law, and moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report a bill of repeal *at two o'clock this day.* A long struggle ensued, and much disorder, but the resolution having been so amended as to require a report *instanter*, was adopted. Yeas 116, nays 99.

Another struggle ensued to prevent a report, during which the speaker decided that the peremptory order took precedence of every thing else, and that the report must be made. An appeal was taken and laid on the table.

Mr. Barnard, from the Judiciary Committee, then reported the repeal bill.

Instant objection was made to its being read; but after a further waste of time, it was read.

The question was about to be put on reading it a second time, when objection was made that the peremptory order of the House was fulfilled, and that the regular business took precedence of any proceedings on this bill, and the Speaker so decided. An appeal was taken from this decision, but the House adjourned without taking a question.

REMARKS.

The struggles of this day to impede any proceeding towards a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, show a pertinacious determination in a large portion of the Whigs to resist to the last THE WILL OF THE NATION. But it *must be done.* A *reasonable* Bankrupt Law, including banks, would have been tolerated, but this unguarded, reckless, and universal *sponge*, not touching the source of the mischief, but annihilating contracts by thousands, and telling speculators, "*wipe out and begin again*," is a little too rank! It is not at all surprising that all parties in Kentucky and other interior States rise up against such a "*Relief Measure*" as this, almost as one man.—*Union Democrat.*

STATE BANK—MICHIGAN CITY BRANCH—RESUMPTION.

On Saturday in the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the President of the State Bank, in obedience to a resolution, in relation to the Branch of the State Bank at Michigan City, &c., containing a detail of the amount due that Branch by stockholders, directors, and other officers, and the mismanagement of the Branch generally, by over checking, drawing out specie without being accounted for, &c., showing a state of things highly censurable and demanding the severest scrutiny and investigation. This is the Branch whose Board of Directors a few days since, passed so high a compliment on the public morals of Indiana.

The President of the Bank, in reference to a resumption of specie payments remarks that in answer to a circular on the subject, he has received letters from the Northern Bank of Kentucky, which says it is holding itself in readiness to co-operate in a resumption of specie payments; also, from the following banks that now pay specie or are ready or will be ready to resume shortly, to wit: the bank of Xenia, the banks at Zanesville, Circleville, Pittsburgh, Marietta and Chilicothe. The Pittsburgh bank says, a majority in number of the banks of Pennsylvania can pay specie whenever those of Ohio and Indiana do so; but it is otherwise with many of the Philadelphia institutions. The Commercial bank of Cincinnati "is not prepared to express any decided opinion on this subject at this time," &c. The Franklin Bank of Columbus cannot, at present give any definite advice on the subject.—The Banks of Virginia and Baltimore will certainly resume, by the day named by the President of the State Bank of Indiana; but thinks the Bank of Pennsylvania will not unite in said resumption. No answers received from the other banks of Ohio and Illinois. The present circulation of the State Bank of Indiana is $2,921,659—specie on hand $1,123,574; excess of balances $29,692; paper of other banks $142,062; bill of exchange $1,069,142. The President says that not a single branch, it is presumed, will accept Treasury notes to run three years without interest, for the bank debt. The sinking fund and surplus revenue loans may, in time, be made available, if no obstructions be thrown in the way of their collection, but from present prospects, not more than from 120,000 to $150,000 a year can be realized, even by holding out to the debtor the inducement of a lower interest, if he will pay regularly in bank. If the branches shall have the co-operation of other banks in the resumption, it will still be of vast importance to the people and the bank that the State Bank debt should at least be in part paid.—In some of the branches it has become so large, that at the resumption, they must appear in so doubtful a position as to become useless, if not a burthen to the other branches and the community." The President concludes with the remarks, that "it would seem from the best view of the subject which present prospects admit of that the bank *must be sustained as it now is, or it must proceed immediately to wind up its concerns.* It is not in general a very great hardship for a creditor to take paper worth 95 cents on the dollar for a debt, the consideration of which has become not worth half that amount. Where the bank has done wrong, let the wrong be corrected and the error exposed. Let agents in whom the public have confidence, examine its condition and proceedings. No pains have been spared, and none should be hereafter, constantly to improve the condition of the bank, and no excuse should be received for any policy that will delay the general resumption of specie payments."

Mr. Hannegan moved that said report should be referred to the Committee on the State Bank, one thousand copies be printed, and that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting measures to this House, providing for the immediate winding up of the Michigan City branch which exhibits as great a scene of profligacy as appears upon the records of history. He referred to the resolutions of the board of Directors, presented a few days since, complaining of the want of public morals in the people; the desire of staving off debts by property and stay laws, &c., rendering it impossible for any *honest* bank to maintain itself. The report was so committed and ordered to be printed.—*State Sentinel.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

BUSINESS MEN.

It has been remarked by some one, we forget whom that "the States will learn, by and by that *men of business* must be selected for *matters of business.* The mere politician is wholly unfit for such a task.—It is one thing to be popular and eloquent—it is quite another to be practical, clear headed, and business like. Yet these are the qualities most needed in private as well as public matters." This is all true—perfectly so; and it is because the truth here set forth simple and obvious as it is, has been very generally overlooked and neglected in the choice of legislators, that many of our States are now literally 'over head and ears in debt,' and that the public time and treasure have been so often consumed in worse than useless debate at Washington, to the utter neglect of the business of the nation. Not that speeches are entirely unnecessary to the business of legislation, but that irrevalent ones, and those intended for self-glorification, or for effect elsewhere than in the legislative hall, *are.* The business member makes a speech only when it is necessary, and then it is usually found to be pertinent, and characterised as much by an observance of brevity, as the nature of the subject and the circumstance of the case will admit of. But the number who thus do their duty is usually small, compared with those who speak 'for Buncombe,' and who delight to waste time in telling stale anecdotes, making miserable puns, playing upon words and cracking jokes; or, it may be quarrelling with their peers, bandying abusive personalities, and vending Billingsgate at the rate of eight dollars a day; while poor clerks in departments are tied down to the hard labor of the desk, and perhaps tongue-tied besides, for a mere living compensation. That we have often censured members of Congress for this kind of conduct, is true; but that we are not, like many others we wot of, disposed to lay the whole blame on them alone, is true also. In fact the people are themselves guilty to a very considerable extent. Common, plain sensible, wise and experienced business-men, will not suit them; they must have long-tongued orators for their representatives. Indeed, from the indications of late years, Benjamin Franklin himself, not to speak of Washington, would stand no chance of election if placed "on the stump" in competition with almost any of the political gabblers of the day known to the public; and certainly, if the people *will* choose men on account of their volubility, they cannot consistently find fault with them for "much speaking," even though it be at their expense. There is but one remedy for the evil, and that is in the hands of the people themselves, that is—let them choose *business men* to fill all the elective officers; if they do this, their business *will* be done, and too, at the smallest possible cost to themselves; if not, they will find that even the censures of the press will fail of its reforming object. And more—they may find, in the absence of the remedy, what they can see now, that with a *true business man* for a President, one who is at the head of the nation without being at the head of a party, they have a set of legislators at Washington disposed (with perhaps a few exceptions) to do any thing except the public business, and to represent any thing under heaven except their constituents. The honest medium, or middle ground, firmly assumed by an independent President, suits them not, his rectilinear course sets their sinuosities at nought, and throws them off the scent. He has no party, unless that portion of the people that despises party trammels can be so considered; and neither party has properly, as heretofore considered, a single head. This relative position of the Executive and Legislative branches of the national government, tho' temporarily unfavorable to the public business, will we predict, be found ultimately beneficial; its tendency being towards, if not the entire abolition of partisan lines of division, at least to the very desirable moderation of party spirit. In the present confusion, created by President Tyler's independent position, among politicians in and out of Congress, these amiable and disinterested "guardians of the public weal" have, for the most part, lost their latitude. Never were leading partisans, on both sides, or on either side, so extremely puzzled to find how to "lay their course;" hence we see them "beating about," each as in a head wind and without chart or compass, and hence the public business suffers; and hence again, while single States are straining every nerve to maintain their faith, that of the nation has been seriously put in peril in the National House of Representatives. Well—bad as all this is, it may issue in ultimate good. The people will learn, in course of time, the difference between business men and men of mere talk—and between a President of the people and the representatives of parties and cliques.

The bill extending time to the borrowers of the surplus revenue, and reducing interest to 6 per cent. in all cases, except for the surplus revenue, college and school funds, passed the Senate late last evening (13th inst,) and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. The opponents of the bill endeavored to defeat its passage by *bolting*, and rehearsing in miniature the misconduct of the Bank men in the House, as we are informed. The People will soon think with us, if they do not already, that the Legislature will do well to close its labors as hastily as possible.—*State Sentinel.*

The Rhode Island contest for reform is over, and reforms have triumphed. In the city of Providence the freeholders entitled to suffrage under the old *regime* of Charles II, voted almost unanimously for the constitution prepared by the people. In the State, as far as heard from thus: For the constitution, freemen 4 608; non-freemen 8,640. Total vote for the adoption 13,553. At the last presidential election the total vote of the state, under the laws of Charles II, and on the freehold basis, was 8,622. The total number of citizens over 21 years, males, according to the last census, was 26,042.—Of this entire number, 13 558 have voted for the constitution, being a majority of 1,074 for the adoption. Of the qualified freeholders, estimated at 8,640, and the estimate probably overruns the facts of the case, 4,608 have voted for the constitution, thus giving a majority of 576 for its adoption.

Indiana Journal.

DUELLING.—Governor Roman, of Louisiana, says in his late message.—

The law against duelling has become a dead letter. The slight regard paid to it by juries, even when the testimony is undeniable, shows that its execution is impossible so long as the country adheres to its present manners and prejudices.—Laws which cannot be executed should be repealed or modified. If the punishment of death were replaced by imprisonment, if the survivor and seconds were rendered jointly and severally liable for the debts of him who falls, if the guilty were besides liable for large damages to be recovered before a civil tribunal by the heir of the deceased, the end the Legislature had in view would probably be better accomplished.

WINE AND STATE STOCKS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states on the 26th ult. a lot of old Madeira wine and Indiana and Illinois state stocks, were sold at auction.—the wine brought $117 per dozen, or 9.75 per bottle; while the stocks sold for only $19 per share of $100! At this rate it would seem that the wine dealers would not need to launch out very largely with the "choice stuff" to buy up all the credit of the embarrassed western states. As long as a drinker's money holds out, hard times bad currency, depressed trade and sinking credit are nothing to him.

Loss of the United States Corvette Peacock.—It is our duty to announce the *loss of the Peacock*, in Columbia River, (Oregon Territory.) We have however the satisfaction to state that the disaster was NOT *attended with the loss of any lives.*

THE subscriber has sent bills to the following persons, for collection. Those living in the vicinity of the offices, who are in arears for the Sentinel, will oonfer a favor by attending promptly to this opportunity.

Joseph Hopkins, La Gro.
John Bush, P. M., Peru.
Wm. T. Hunter, P. M Perry.
J. R. M'Cord, P. M., Goshen.
R. J. Dawson, P. M, Spencerville.
O. A. Parsons, Auburn.
Post Master, Newville.
Post Master Deerfield.
Wm. B. Dunn, Monquinong.
R. Work, Butler.

Other bills will be sent next week, due notice of which which will be given, and to whom the money can be paid.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

☞THE URBANA BANK.—It is rumored that this "swindling machine" has followed in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors" that is, it has burst, and blowed up. We cannot say whether this report is true or not, but we suppose it will burst about the 4th of March, if it has not already. This concern blowed up once before, but it didn't loose much by it, and the officers will doubtless take care of themselves this time.

St. Mary's Sentinel.

The holiest institution given
To man, is marriage, and our bliss
From following the laws of Heaven,
Is all derived from this.

MARRIED—On Monday evening last by L. Williams, Esq., Mr. John Thompson to Miss Alice Wood.

On the 30th of Dec. last, by the Rev. S. R. Ball, Mr. Wm. Coleman to Miss Jane Watson.

On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. Samuel Cartwright to Miss Lavinia Purse. Also, on the 20th inst. by the same, Moses W. Thompson to Miss Cynthia Watson.

DIED.—On Sunday last after an illness of two and a half days, Charles only son of Philo and Mary Taylor, aged 5 years 8 months.

Yet, he is gone, that bright eyed one
Who bound our souls to earth;
And all those visions bright are gone
To which our love gave birth.

Why should we mourn, or complain,
Since it is our lot to die?
But lift our thoughts in Jesus' name
To fairer worlds on high.

For soon we, too, will pass the stream
That sweeps our souls apart;
Then Peace, and love, and joy shall time
Each longing aching heart.

E.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hard times.

He will sell good coarse Boots for $3,25, and Brogans $2,00 Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soled for 50 cents—other charges in proportion.

Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

NOTICE—All persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand, dated June 15th 1842, given by the subscriber in Salem Bland, for eight dollars, as the said note was given without any consideration being received.

F. COMPARET.

Jan. 16, 1842. 3t

WANTED.

WHITE DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Jonathan Marquart, I have levied on the North west qr. of section 2 in township 29, range 13 east containing 146 96 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 19th day of February, 1842, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and if it should should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above lands to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff

Jan. 29, 1842. $2

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above established house, situated on the west side of Columbia street and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the comfort of travellers this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, Tailor, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

Allen Circuit Court, Feb. Term 1842.

John Thompson,
vs.
Jeremiah Sherman } Debt.

WHEREAS on the 28th day of December 1841, the above plaintiff filed in the Clerk's Office of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, sworn to and subscribed before Henry Lotz, wherein he saith that Jeremiah Sherman is indebted to him in the full and just sum of three hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the 6th day of May 1841, by a balance due said Thompson from said Sherman on a bill of sale of goods, wares, merchandize and saddlery, executed by one Samuel Sowers as agent for said Sherman, and that the said Sherman is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Thompson having filed a bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the said Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of Allen County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff, on the 17th of Jan. 1842, with the following endorsement.

By virtue of the within writ I have attached a lot of saddlery ware and tools and also a stove and pipe, and with the assistance of W. L. Moon, have appraised the same at $98.30, Jan. 17, 1842.

Notice is therefore given to the said Sherman to appear on 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in Fort Wayne, on the 21st day of February 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

G. JONES, Clk.

Jan. 16, 1842. 30$3,50.

THE LADY'S

WORLD OF FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c. will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the industrious and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her wants, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the magazine will be to furnish an elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris to London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and to those of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a *perfect parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as pre-eminent in literature, and useful to the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and taste, by that excellent artist, Mr. Cornell, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazine, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty-six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamer by which will leave Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every sub-criber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish to exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Fort Wayne city, Ind., on the first day of January 1842, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A
Sarah Andrews — Noah Agard
E. M. Armstrong — Amos R. Appleton
Cyrus W. Allen

B
Urann Browning — Mrs David Butler
Wm Burns — Saml Batchelor
Lemuel Barney — James Borden
Hon. J. W. Borden — Charles Buckland
Benj Bery — Baley Bean

C
Joseph Clean — Jacob Clear
Rev. Geo E Crane 3 — Robert Cavender
Patrick Clark — L M Curry
Lucy Collen

D
Patric Dandoto — Henry Dutton
Henry Diffenderfer — Rev. Isaac Davis
Samuel Dunman — Ephraim H Dutton
John Donohe — James Dandigan

E
Mary Elliott — Ann Eldridge

F
William Fast — John Ferguson
Ammon Fee — David Farrow
Thomas Fitzgibbon — John Follier
Moses Fairchild — Andrew Forsyth

G
Adam Grimmel — Christopher Garden
George Gaudes — Wm Graves
John H Gooding — Nathan P. Gooper

H
William Harper — Dupree & Dator Holmes
A M Higgins — John Haits
John H Hanks — Benjamin Hill
V Hoagland — Stephen Heath or Tru Patee
Wm Hoffman

I
Algernon S Irving — Thomas Igoe
Hewitt Johns — Daniel Jeffords
John W Jamieson — John Johnson

K
George Kell — John Karager
Fred Kein

L
James S Lannan — Simon Lombard
Samuel Lindsley — Hubert Lacroix
Job Lee

M
Joseph Madden — Joseph Mendenhall
Francis Maurisse — Asa Miller
Rudolph Miller — Alex McCoy
Henry Muller — Henry Michael
S Alvi Esq. — John McCoy 2
Cara Mechland — Daniel Merritt
Wm D Mahon

N
William Newhouse — John B Norman
Thomas R Noel — Umphitey Nichols
John Nuttle

O
Philip O'Brien — Henry Opdyke 2

P
Elisha Phelps — William Philips
Hiram Philly — William Plummer
Reuben Powers — Ephraim Pettit

R
J S Rogers — Capt J Robison
Tim Ryan — Benjamin Read
N V Rue — Ben F Ranage
Austin Ransom — Mr Rockwell

S
John A Smith — Titus E Sawyer
Sec'y of the Allen co Temperance society — Mr Sands
Mr Sands — John Shiels 2
Alexander Schwab — R B Stevens
John J Savage 3 — James Stevenson
W C Shaul — J L Smith Esq
John Snider

T
Dudley Thorp — Martin Tincher
Charles Thickam 2 — John Troutner
Joseph M Totten

V
Benjamin Vanhorn — Jesse Vermilya

Y
Stiles P York, Esq

GERMAN & FRENCH LETTERS.

Peter Balsant — W Hoeuer
Jermin Beatley — Joseph Gillick
Abraham Blott — Christian Block
Ebart Miller — Eduard Miller
F W Husmann — N Harsch

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say 'advertised.'

S. NOEL, P. M.

Moffats Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. John Moffat. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. That we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an over abundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or fibrillous diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, tingers of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance in the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing disordered state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to pain out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operations, either in the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric fever are perceptible for a day or two previous to the terrific paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the drastic nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cause they also permanently owned that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a painful pleasure. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of reviving the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; they will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and solely VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimonial arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind. Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness lassitude, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the indolentive secretions of the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the effectual solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slightcolds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, *Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p 1y

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS William Lasley, of the county of Allen, and state of Indiana, by his mortgage dated the 22d day of June 1840, for securing the payment of $1[illegible]27, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent, did convey & mortgage to Joseph Ensworth, Commissioner of the school lands in the said county of Allen, and his successors in office, for the use of Congress township No. 31 north of range 11 east, the following described lands, to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section 17, in town 31, north of range 11 east, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by said mortgage, according to the condition thereof, and the said interest having been due more than six months, by the further credit on said mortgage is forfeited and the whole amount of said principal and interest is due.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be offered in public auction at the court house in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 29th of January inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

M. SWEETSER com.
By F. P. RANDALL.

January 1, 1841. 27c

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, Mar. 5, when it will take place at the same place and time of day. F. P. RANDALL.

Jan. 15, 1842. 29

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the fourth day of January last a writ of domestic attachment was issued by the Clerk of the Office of the Peace, in and for the county of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Thomas J. Lewis, against the goods, chattles, credits and effects of William D. Mahon; by virtue of which writ one grey pancy, one grey horse, one bay horse and set of harness has been attached as the property of William D. Mahon, and that on the first day of February next, at my office in Fort Wayne township, in the county of Allen aforesaid, I will proceed to hear and decide upon the said attachment, at which the said William D. Mahon and all other persons concerned will take notice.

HENRY LOTZ, J. P.

Jan. 4, '42. 26c

State of Indiana, Huntington county, to wit:

Charles H. Lewis,
vs
Peter Leaming, } Domestic attachment.

WHEREAS, Charles H. Lewis did on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1841, procure a writ of Domestic Attachment to be issued from the office of the clerk of the Huntington circuit court against the goods and chattles, rights and credits, moneys and effects of Peter Leaming which said writ has been duly returned, duly served. It is ordered that the said Peter Leaming be notified of the pendency of said writ by a publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of said Court. The said defendant, Peter N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, therefore hereby notified that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill the same and the matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

J. WILEY, Clerk,
By J. R. SLACK, D. C.

Jan. 8, 1842. 28c 4w

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, that all retailers of foreign and domestic goods or foreign and domestic groceries, who have not paid a state and county tax, or who have not been assessed for the purpose of taxing as above, shall pay into the city Treasury, for the use of said city, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents on the hundred dollars valuation of their respective stocks in trade: *Provided*, that no person or persons shall pay for less than six months, pro rata, of the above specified rate of taxation.

Passed January 4th, 1842.

Whitley Circuit Court, Sep. Term 1841.

Bill in Chancery to foreclose a mortgage.

Adam Fulk,
vs.
Thomas Grimes. }

COMES now the said complainant by Henry Cooper, his solicitor, and it appearing from the return of the Sheriff to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that the said Thomas Grimes the defendant in this cause is not found. It is therefore ordered by the court here, that the said defendant Grimes be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication for three successive weeks in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in said county at least sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court (and that unless he appear and plead, answer or demur to the same on or before the calling of the cause at the next term the same will be taken as confessed and true against him) and this cause is continued.

A. CUPPY, Clk.

Attest

Jan 20, 1842. $3 50 30c

State of Indiana, Huntington county, in the Huntington Circuit Court.—*March Term, 1842.*

Michael Minnich
vs. } Domestic Attachment.
George W. Fisher

WHEREAS at the instance and upon the application of Michael Minnich a writ of domestic attachment was issued against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys, effects, lands and tenements of George W. Fisher, which said attachment has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, by which said return it appears that two lots situated in the town of Charleston, Huntington County, Indiana, Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-six (26) have been attached as the property of the said George W. Fisher. The said George W. Fisher is therefore hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of the Huntington Circuit Court on the first day at the next term, to be holden at the court house in the town of Huntington, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said action, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, JOSEPH WILEY, Clk H. Co.
By JAS. R. SLACK, D. C.

Jan 15, 1842. 29

L. P. FERRY,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the State.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Bugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Dazel, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. y29

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will expose at public sale on Monday the 7th day of Feb. next, at the late residence of Joshua Summers, in Allen county, Indiana, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one four-horse Wagon, Farming Utensils, Beds & Bedding, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

also a quantity of Pork, together with a lot of CORN, OATS, and HAY, with other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars upon the purchaser's giving note with approved security.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.

Jan. 11th, 1842. p29

Steuben Circuit Court, April Term, 1842

The State of Indiana
vs
Mary Ann Wheeler, Lucy Wheeler, Andrew Wheeler and Wesley Wheeler.

Bill in Chancery.

IT appearing by the affidavit of a disinterested person filed in the Clerk's office of said circuit court on the 11th day of January 1842, that the above named defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana, this is therefore to notify the said defendants of the filing and pendency of said bill and that it is ordered that they appear on or before the first day of the next term thereof, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same and matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

JAMES McCONNELL, Clk.

Jan. 18th 1842. 30$2

Steuben Circuit Court, April Term, 1842.

State of Indiana,
vs
Betsey W. Mason, Charlotte Williams, Joseph Mason and Vanrensselier Williams.

Bill in Chancery.

IT appearing by the affidavit of a disinterested person, filed in the Clerk's of said Circuit Court, on the 18th day of Jan. 1842, that Charlotte Williams and Vanrensselier Mason, two of the above named defendants, are non residents of the State of Indiana, this is therefore to notify the said Charlotte and Vanrensselier, of the filing and pendency of said bill, and that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of said court, and plead answer or demur to the said bill, the same and the matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

JAMES M'CONNELL, Clk.

Jan. 18, 1842. 30 $3

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax-seed next fall at the Woollen Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 32c

Great Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, issued on a Judgment or Decree in Chancery, obtained in the Allen Circuit Court, at the October term 1841, by Henry Laverty and Harriet W. Gantley, against Robert Brackenridge and Hugh McDonald, administrators of the estate of John B. Boure, deceased, and Nancy Boure, widow of the said John B. Boure, and Louis Boure, Adeline Boure, Deodemnia Boure and Brutus Boure, heirs at law of the said John B. Boure, for the sum of $3,691 93 and costs, I will offer at Public Auction, and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th day of December next, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, (provided the same shall bring one half its appraised value,) the following described premises, viz:—a section of land known and described as a section of land granted and reserved to the use of George Bont, at the Treaty made and concluded at St. Marys in Ohio, on the 6th day of October A. D. 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Park Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians situated on the west side of the St. Marys River, in the county of Allen, adjoining two sections of land granted and reserved to Francis Le Fountain and his son.—And also, the following lots of land situated in the town of Fort Wayne of said county, and known and designated on the original plat of said town, as town lots No. thirty six (36) and fifty two (52); which said land and town lots will be divided and sold to the purchaser, and on the terms and conditions following, to wit: The said section of land will be divided into, and sold in eight parts or lots, as nearly equal in size and quality as shall be found most convenient for purchasers.

The said lot No. thirty-six (36) will be divided into, and sold in three equal lots, of the width of twenty feet each on Columbia street, and thence back by parallel lines to the northern end of the said lot, fronting and adjoining the Wabash and Erie Canal, so that the lots shall be twenty feet wide at each end of the same.

The said lot No. fifty-two (52) will be divided into, and sold in six lots of the following description, viz; Three lots twenty feet wide, fronting on Columbia street, running back southwardly parallel with Calhoun street, eighty feet, so as to make each of the said last mentioned lots twenty feet wide and eighty feet deep. One lot on the Alley that is bounded on the south end of said lot No. fifty-two, to extend across the south end of said lot, to be sixty feet long and thirty feet wide at each end, lying upon the Alley and fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, fifty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street; which said premises will be sold on an equal credit of four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, in equal instalments, each purchaser giving his note in hand to the acceptance of the payment of the purchase money, to the said Laverty and Gantly, to the approval of their Attorneys, which said notes or bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per centum from the date.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said 25th day of December next, and be continued from time to time according to the decree.

The property thus offered is very valuable, and those who wish to purchase some of the most desirable property in town or country, can now have an opportunity for investment with well the will do well to improve.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff

Fort Wayne, Nov. 17, 1841. Allen co.

The above sale is postponed until the first Monday in Feb'y, when it will take place at the same place and time of day.

J. BERKEY, Sheriff.

In Chancery, in the Huntington Circuit Court, September Term, A. D. 1841.

State of Indiana,
vs
Joel Helvey and Wife, and Isaac N. Harlan and Wife.

COMES now the said complainant by Thomas Johnson, her solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, two of the defendants to the bill of complaint in the above entitled cause, are not found: Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that they be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of said Court. The said defendants, Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, therefore hereby notified that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill the same and the matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

THOMAS JOHNSON.
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Dec. 30, 1841.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes Delaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!
At the Western Cash Store.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and winter goods, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices for cash or in exchange for wheat, corn, oats, Furs and Peltrics.

The Assortment Consists in part of

Beaver, lion-skin & pilot cloths; blue, black, in visible-green, cadet, mixed and brown broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, hard-times, &c. &c.

DRESS-FROCKS & OVERCOATS;

ALSO, White, Green and red Flannels, PLAIN and plaid linseys, Mackinaw and Horse blankets.

FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETING, &c.

Vestings, Silk velvet, Plain and Figured Satins, satin striped Merino, and Alpacha cloth Mons-de-laines, chintz, fancy, blue and mourning calicoes.

PLAIN, BARRED, AND STRIPED

MUSLINS AND CAMBRICKS,

Bishop Lawns, linen bobinetts, assorted. Also linen and cambrick edgings and insertions,

ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Silk, Merino, and Cbilly Shawls and handkerchiefs:

Veils, Scarfs, and Belts.

Kid, pic-nic, and plain silk gloves and mits: Also men's Buck gloves and Mittens.

Silk, Worsted, Cotton, and Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed.

Russia diaper of different patterns, Tickings and Drillings of various qualities. Fur Seal, Plush, and Cloth caps; Great Falls and Cliicopee sheetings and shirtings, cotton yarn, wicking, batting and wadding.

Carpet-warp of assorted colors.

Iron, American, English blister, and cast steel, and wire of assorted sizes, wrought and cut nails and spikes, trace and log-chains,

HAND, COMPASS AND KEY HOLE SAWS.

Axes, Chisels, Gauges, Augurs, Gimblets, and brace-bitts, mortice, and Carpenters locks, Norfolk latches; Butts and screws,

JAPAN & GERMAN LAMPS.

KNIVES & FORKS.

Brittania Tea pots, also Tea and Table spoons, wheel heads, Skates dinner and sleigh bells, etc.

FLOUR, SALT, AND SUGAR.

Rice, pepper and pimento; Young Hyson, Gunpowder and black tea, Coffee and chocolate, tapioca, raisins, citron, &c., &c.

Starch and Saleratus, Sperm and Wax-candles, Snuff, common, Cavendish.

CUT & DRY TOBACCO.

White lead, ground and dry, whiting, Venetian red, Spanish brown, red lead and rose pink, chrome, green and yellow, white, yellow and red.

Bronze and Gold Leaf.

Varnish and Turpentine; also glue, indigo, cam wood, borax chalk copperas, Madder rotten-stone; &c.

FOOLS-CAP & LETTER PAPER

Plain and Ruled Blank Books;

DUTCH & ENGLISH ALMANACKS.

BLUE & BLACK WRITING FLUID; QUILLS

Caster and sweet oil, camphor, bone and nerve liniment.

Ladies Gaiters and Slippers,

MEN'S BOOTS & BROGANS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Fall and Winter Strained Oil.

ROSIN, PITCH, & OAKUM.

CROTCH and SHADED MAHOGANY VENEERING

Travelling baskets of assorted sizes.

A large quantity of window glass of different sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14 12 by 16 and 12 by 18. Also a large assortment of window sash,

ALBANY WARE, COOKING STOVES

With copper furniture, and stove pipe of various sizes, also a few dozen

AME'S SHOVELS & SPADES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery and Glass-Ware;

Also a few setts of China.

The above goods were selected with great care and will be sold as cheap as at any store west of the mountains. Please call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

R. W. TAYLOR,
Corner of Calhoun & Columbia streets.

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 12, 1841.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dabos, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9c

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

Huntington Circuit Court, March Term; 1842.

Waterman Palmer
vs
John Swift } Bill to foreclose mortgage in Chancery.

IT appearing by an affidavit of a disinterested person, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, on the 28th day of December, 1841, that the above named defendant is a non resident of the state of Indiana; this is therefore to notify the said defendant of the filing and pendency of the above bill, also to personally be and appear before the judges of the Huntington circuit court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the town of Huntington, on the third Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to said bill, else the cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

J. WILEY, *Clerk, H. C. C*

Jan. 8, 1842. 28c

W. H. Coombs, plaintiff's solicit.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

Shuman & Nelson
vs
H. McCulloch, et al. } Allen Circuit Court. In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 8th day of October A. D. 1841, the same being the 5th day of the October term of the Allen Circuit Court, the above complainants suggested to the Court the return of the Sheriff of not found as to James E. Buchanan, one of the said defendants whereupon it was ordered by the Court that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said James E. Buchanan to appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree and therein accordingly. By order

☞THE URBANA BANK.—It is rumored that this "swindling machine" has followed "in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors" that is,it has burst,and blowed up. We cannot say whether this report is true or not, but we suppose it will burst about the 4th of March, if it has not already. This concern blowed up once before, but it didn't loose much by it, and the officers will doubtless take care of themselves this time.

St. Mary's Sentinel.

The holiest institution given
To man, is marriage, and our bliss
From following the laws of Heaven,
Is all derived from this.

MARRIED—On Monday evening last by L. Williams, Esq., Mr. John Thompson to Miss Alice Wood.

On the 30th of Dec. last, by the Rev. S. R. Ball, Mr. Wm. Coleman to Miss Jane Watson. On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. Samuel Cartbwright to Miss Lavinia Purse. Also, on the 20th inst. by the same, Moses W. Thompson to Miss Cynthia Watson.

DIED.—On Sunday last after an illness of two and a half days, Charles only son of Philo and Mary Taylor, aged 5 years 8 months.

Yes, he is gone, that bright eyed one
Who bound our souls to earth;
And all those visions bright are gone
To which our love gave birth.

Why should we mourn, or complain,
Since it is our lot todie?
But lift our thoughts in Jesus' name
To father worlds on high.

For soon we, too, will pass the stream
That sweeps our souls apart;
Then Peace, and love, and joy shall tune
Each longing aching heart.

E.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hard times.

He will sell good coarse Boots for $3,25, and Brogans $2,00 Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soaled for 50 cents—other charges in proportion.

Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

NOTICE—All persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand, dated Jan. 16th 1842, given by the subscriber to Silas Blond, for eighty-five dollars, as the said note was given without any consideration being received.

F. COMPARET.

Jan. 16, 1842. 31

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Jonathan Marquart, I have levied on the North west qr. of section 2 in township 29, range 13 east containing 146 96 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday; the 19th day of February, 1842, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and if it should should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above land at the same time and place, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy an execution in favor of R. W. Taylor.

J. BERKEY, Sheriff.

Jan 29, 1842. $2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Daniel Coller, I will offer at the Court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 19th day of February next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following property, to wit: the W. half N. E qr. in section 4, town 32, range 12 east, and also the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 6 township 32, range 12 east, in all 129 acres; I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above lands to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff

Jan. 29, 1842. $2

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, Tailor, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

Allen Circuit Court, Feb. Term 1842

John Thompson, vs. Jeremiah Sherman

WHEREAS on the 28th day of December 1841, the above plaintiff filed in the Clerk's Office of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, sworn to and subscribed before Henry Lotz, wherein he saith that Jeremiah Sherman is indebted to him in the full and just sum of three hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the 6th day of May 1841, by a balance due said Thompson from said Sherman on a bill of sale of goods, wares, merchandize and saddlery, executed by one Samuel Bowers as agent for said Sherman, and that the said Sherman is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Thompson having filed a bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the said Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of Allen County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff, on the 17th of Jan. 1843, with the following endorsement.

By virtue of the within writ I have attached a set of saddlery ware and tools and also a stove and pipe, and with the assistance of W. L. Moon, have appraised the same at $88.38, Jan. 17, 1842.

Notice is therefore given to the said Sherman to appear on 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in Fort Wayne, on the 21st day of February 1842, and defend said suit or the same will be determined in his absence.

G. JONES, Clk.

Jan. 18, 1842. 30$3,50.

THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, etc. will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted especially to the ladies, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable end the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamsh ps which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J PETERSON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Fort Wayne city, Ia., on the first day of January 1842, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Saml. Andrews	Noah Agard
E. M. Armstrong	Amos R. Appleton
Cyrus W. Allen	
	B
Urana Browning	Mrs David Butler
Wm Burns	Sam'l Barnthouse
Lonson Barney	James Borden
Hon. J. W. Borden	Charles Buckland
Benj Berry	Baley Bean
	C
Joseph Crom	Jacob Clear
Rebecca E Crane 3	Robert Cavender
Patric Clark	L M Curry
Lucy Cotten	
	D
Patric Donohue	Henry Dutton
Henry Diffenderfor	Rev Sam Davis
Samuel Denman	Ephraim H Dunton
John Donoho	James Dondigan
	E
Mary Edsall	Ann Eldridge
	F
William Foss	John Forgison
Ammon Fox	David Farrow
Thomas Fitzgibbon	John Follier
Moses Fairchild	Andrew Forsyth
	G
Adam Grummel	Christopher Gorden
George Gonden	Wm Graves
John H Geeding	Nathan P. Gorner
	H
William Harper	Dapnes & Datus Holmes
A M Higgins	John Haits
John R Hanks	Benjamin Hill
T Hoagland	Stephen Heath or Tru Patee
Wm Hoffman	
	I
Algermon S Irving	Thomas Igoe
David Johns	Daniel Jefferds
John W Jamieson	John Johnson
	K
George Kell	John Karager
Fred Kein	
	L
James S Laman	Simon Lombard
Samuel Lindsley	Hubert Lacroix
Job Lee	
	M
Joseph Madden	Joseph Menderhall
Francis Marrisor	Asa Miller
Rudolph Miller	Alex McCoy
Henry Muller	Henry Michael
S Mott Esq.	John McGee 2
Care Meiland	Daniel Morris
Wm D Mahon	
	N
William Newhouse	John B Norman
Thomas R Noel	Umphrey Nichols
John Nuttle	
	O
Philip O'Brien	Henry Opdyke 2
	P
Elisha Phelps	William Philips
Hiram Philly	William Plummer
Reuben Powers	Ephraim Pett'
	R
J S Rogers	Capt J Robison
Tim Ryan	Benjamin Reaut
N T Rue	Ben F Ramage
Austin Ransom	Mr Rockwell
	S
John A Smith	Titus E Sawyer
Sec'y of the Allen co Temperance society	
Mr Sans	John Shiels 2
Alexander Schwab	B B Stevens
John J Savage 3	James Stevenson
W C Shoaff	J L Smith Esq
John Snider	
	T
Dudley Thorp	Martin Tincher
Charles Tinkham 2	John Troutner
Joseph M Totton	
	V
Benjamin Vanhorn	Jesse Vermilya
	Y
Stiles P York, Esq	

GERMAN & FRENCH LETTERS.

Peter Balmat	W Boossur
Jermin Beaubry	Joseph Gillick
Abraham Blott	Christian Block
Ebart Miller	Erhard Miller
F W Husmann	N Harsch

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say 'advertised.'

S. NOEL, P. M.

Moffats Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. John Moffat. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature: but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected mass es behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid finids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by disloging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slightcolds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841 7p ly

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS William Castor, of the county of Allen, and state of Indiana, by his mortgage dated the 22d day of June; 1840, for securing the payment of $177 57, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent,did convey & mortgage to Joseph Ensworth, Commissioner of the school lands in the said county of Allen, and his successor in office, for the use of Congressional township No 31 north of range 11 east the following described lands, to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section 17, in town 31, north of range 11 east, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by said mortgage, according to the condition thereof, and the said interest having been due more than six months, whereby a further credit on said mortgage is forfeited and the whole amount of said principal and interest is due.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the court house in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 29th of Jan inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

M. SWEETSER com,
By F. P. RANDALL.

January 1, 1841. 27c

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, Mar. 5, when it will take place at the same place and time of day. F. P. RANDALL.

Jan. 15, 1842. 29

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the fourth day of January last a writ of domestic attachment was issued by me, Henry Lotz, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Thomas J. Lewis, against the goods, chattles, credits and effects of William D. Mahon: by virtue of which writ one grey poney, one grey horse, one bay horse and set of harness has been attached as the property of William D. Mahon, and that on the first day of February next, at my office in Wayne township, in the county of Allen aforesaid, I will proceed to hear and decide upon the said attachment, of which the said William D. Mahon and all other persons concerned will take notice.

HENRY LOTZ, J. P.

Jan 4, '42. 28c

State of Indiana, Huntington county, to wit;

Charles H. Lewis, vs Pete Leaming. } Domestic attachment.

WHEREAS, Charles H. Lewis did on the 23d day of December, A D. 1841, procure a writ of Domestic Attachment to be issued from the office of the clerk of the Huntington circuit court against the goods and chattles, rights and credits, moneys and effects of Peter Leaming which said writ has been duly returned, duly served. It is ordered that the said Peter Leaming be notified of the pendency of said writ by a publication of the pendency of the same, in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, and published in the city of Fort Wayne; four successive weeks, requiring the said Peter Leaming to appear and defend said suit, or in default thereof the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

J. WILEY, Clerk,
By J. R. SLACK, D. C.

Jan. 8, 1842. 28c 4w

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, that all retailers of foreign and domestic goods or foreign and domestic groceries, who have not paid a state and county tax, or who have not been assessed for the purpose of taxing as above, shall pay into the city Treasury, for the use of said city, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents on the hundred dollars valuat on of their respective stocks in trade: *Provided*, that no person or persons shall pay for less than six months, pro rata, of the above specified rate of taxation.

Passed January 4th, 1842.

Whitley Circuit Court, Sep. Term 1841.

Bill in Chancery to foreclose a mortgage.

Adam Fulk, vs. Thomas Grimes. }

COMES now the said complainant by Henry Cooper, his solicitor, and it appearing from the return of the Sheriff to the writ of subpœna in this behalf, that the said Thomas Grimes the defendant in this case is not found. It is therefore ordered by the court here, that the said defendant Grimes be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication for three successive weeks in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in said county at least sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court (and that unless he appear and plead, answer or demur to the same on or before the calling of the cause at the next term the same will be taken as confessed and true against him) and the cause is continued.

Attest A. CUPPY, Clk.

Jan 20, 1842. $3 50 30c

State of Indiana, Huntington county, in the Huntington Circuit Court.—March Term, 1842.

Michael Minnick vs George W. Fisher } Domestic Attachment.

WHEREAS at the instance and upon the application of Michael Minnick a writ of domestic attachment was issued against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, monies, effects, lands and tenements of George W. Fisher, which said attachment has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, by which said return it appears that two lots situated in the town of Charleston, Huntington County, Indiana, Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-six (26) have been attached as the property of the said George W. Fisher. The said George W. Fisher is therefore hereby notified to be and appear before the Judges of the Huntington Circuit Court on the first day of the next term, to be holden at the court house in the town of Huntington, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said action, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, JOSEPH WILEY, Clk H. Co.
By Jas R. Slack, D. C.

Jan 15, 1842. n29

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

References—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jos. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. y29

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will expose at public sale on Monday the 7th day of Feb. next, at the late residence of Joshua Summers, in Allen county, Indiana, deceased, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one four-horse Wagon, Farming Utensils, Beds & Bedding, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

also a quantity of Pork, together with a lot of CORN, OATS, and HAY, with other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars upon the purchaser's giving note with approved security.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.

Jan. 11th, 1842. p29

Steuben Circuit Court, April Term, 1842

The State of Indiana vs Mary Ann Wheeler, Lucy Wheeler, Andrew Wheeler and Wesley Wheeler.

Bill in Chancery.

IF appearing by the affidavit of a disinterested person filed in the Clerk's office of said circuit court on the 18th day of January 1842, that the above named defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana,this is therefore to notify the said defendants of the filing and pendancy of said bill and that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term thereof, and plead answer or demur to the said bill, the same and matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

JAMES M'CONNELL, Clk.

Jan. 18th 1842. 30$2

Steuben Circuit Court, April Term, 1842.

State of Indiana. vs. Betsey W. Mason, Charlotte Williams, Joseph Mason and Vanrenseller Williams.

Bill in Chancery.

IT appearing by the affidavit of a disinterested person, filed in the Clerk's of said Circuit Court, on the 18th day of Jan. 1842, that Charlotte Williams and Vanrensaller Mason, two of the above named defendants, are non residents of the State of Indiana, this is therefore to notify the said Charlotte and Vanrenseller, of the filing and pendency of said bill, and that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of said court, and plead answer or demur to the said bill, the same and the matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

JAMES M'CONNELL, Clk.

Jan. 18, 1842 20 $2

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

Great Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, issued on a Judgement or Decree in Chancery, obtained in the Allen Circuit Court, at the October term 1841, by Henry Laverty and Daniel W. Gantley, against Robert Brackenridge and Hugh M'Culloch, administrators of the estate of John B. Boure, deceased, and Nancy Boure, widow of the said John B. Boure, and Louis Boure, Adaline Boure, Desdemona Boure and Brutus Boure, heirs at law of the said John B. Boure, for the sum of $8,691 93 and costs, I will offer at Public Auction, and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th day of December next, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, (provided the same shall bring one half its appraised value,) the following described premises, viz:—a section of land known and described as a section of land granted and reserved to the son of George Hunt, at the Treaty made and concluded at St. Marys in Ohio, on the 6th day of October A. D. 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians; situated on the west side of the St. Marys River, in the county of Allen, adjoining two sections of land granted and reserved to Francis La Fountain and his son.—And also, the following lots of land situated in the town of Fort Wayne of said county, and known and designated on the original plat of the said town, as town lots No. thirty-six (36) and fifty two (52); which said land and town lots will be divided and sold in the manner, and on the terms and conditions following, to wit: The said section of land will be divided into, and sold in eight parts or lots, as nearly equal in size and quality as shall be found most convenient for purchasers.

The said lot No. thirty-six (36) will be divided into, and sold in three equal lots, of the width of twenty feet each on Columbia street, and thence back by parallel lines to the northern end of the said lot, fronting and adjoining the Wabash and Erie Canal, so that the lots shall be twenty feet wide at each end of the same.

The said lot No. fifty-two (52) will be divided into, and sold in six lots of the following description, viz: Three lots twenty feet wide, fronting on Columbia street, running back southwardly parallel with Calhoun street, eighty feet, so as to make each of the said last mentioned lots twenty feet wide and eighty feet deep. One lot on the Alley that is bounded on the south end of said lot No. fifty-two, to extend across the south end of said lot, to be sixty feet long and thirty feet wide at each end, lying upon the Alley and fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, thirty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street. One lot commencing at a point on said lot No. fifty two, fifty feet from said Alley, thence north on Calhoun street twenty feet, and thence east on a line parallel with Columbia street sixty feet, thence south on a line parallel with Calhoun street twenty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Columbia street to the point of beginning, so as to make a lot twenty feet wide and sixty feet deep, fronting on Calhoun street; which said premises will be sold on an equal credit of four, eight, twelve, and sixteen months, in equal instalments, each purchaser giving his note or bond in the security for the payment of the purchase money, to the said Laverty and Gantly, to the approval of their Attorneys, which said notes or bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per centum from the date.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said 25th day of December next, and be continued from time to time according to the decree.

The property thus offered is very valuable, and those who wish to purchase some of the most desirable property in town or country, can now have an opportunity for investments which they will do well to improve

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff

Fort Wayne, Nov. 17, 1841. Allen co.

The above sale is postponed until the first Monday in Feb'y, when it will take place at the same place and time o'day.

J. BERKEY, Sheriff.

In Chancery, in the Huntington Circuit Court, September Term, A. D. 1841.

State of Indiana, vs Joel Helvey and Wife; and Isaac N. Harlan and Wife.

COMES now the said complainant by Thomas Johnson, her solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpœna in this behalf, that Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, two of the defendants to the bill of complaint in the above entitled cause, are not found: Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that they be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of said Court. The said defendants, Isaac N. Harlan and Sarah his wife, are therefore hereby notified that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court and plead,answer,or demur to the said bill the same and the matters therein contained will be taken as confessed against them, and a decree had therein accordingly.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Dec. 30, 1841. Solicitor for Plaintiff.

MERINOES—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!

At the Western Cash Store.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and winter goods, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices for cash or in exchange for wheat, corn, oats, Furs and Peltries.

The Assortment Consists in part of

Beaver, lion-skin & pilot cloths; blue, black, invisible-green, cadet, mixed and brown broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, hard-times, &c. &c.

DRESS-FROCKS & OVERCOATS;

ALSO, White, Green and red Flannels, PLAIN and plaid linseys, Mackinaw and Horse blankets.

FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETING. &c.

Vestings, Silk velvet, Plain and Figured Satins, satin striped Merino, and Alpacha cloth Mous-de-laines, chintz, fancy, blue and mourning calicoes.

PLAIN, BARRED, AND STRIPED

MUSLINS AND CAMBRICKS,

Bishop Lawns, linen bobinetts, assorted. Also linen and cambrick edgings and insertions,

ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Silk, Merino, and Cbally Shawls and handkerchiefs:

Veils, Scarfs, and Belts.

Kid, picnic, and plain silk gloves and mits: Also men's Buck gloves and Mittens.

Silk, Worsted, Cotton, and Woolen Hose, plain and ribbed.

Russia diaper of different patterns, Tickings and Drillings of various qualities. Fur Seal, Plush, and Cloth caps; Great Falls and Chicopee sheetings and shirtings, cotton yarn, wicking, batting and wadding.

Carpet-warp of assorted colors.

Iron, American, English blister, and cast steel, and wire of assorted sizes, wrought and cut nails and spikes, trace and log chains,

HAND, COMPASS AND KEY HOLE SAWS.

Axes, Chisels, Gauges, Augurs, Gimblets, and brace-bitts, mortice, and Carpenters locks, Norfolk latches; Butts and screws,

JAPAN & GERMAN LAMPS.

KNIVES & FORKS.

Brittania Tea pots, also Tea and Table spoons, wheel heads, Skates dinner and sleigh bells, etc.

FLOUR, SALT, AND SUGAR.

Rice, pepper and pimento; Young Hyson, Gunpowder and black tea, Coffee and chocolate, tapioca, raisins, citron, &c., &c.

Starch and Saleratus, Sperm and Wax-candles, Snuff, common, Cavendish.

CUT & DRY TOBACCO.

White lead, ground and dry, whiting, Venetian red, Spanish brown, red lead and rose pink, chrome, green and yellow, white, yellow and red,

Bronze and Gold Leaf.

Varnish and Turpentine: also glue, indigo, cam wood, borax chalk copperas, Madder rotten-stone: &c.

FOOLS-CAP & LETTER PAPER

Plain and Ruled Blank Books;

DUTCH & ENGLISH ALMANACKS.

BLUE & BLACK WRITING FLUID; QUILLS

Caster and sweet oil, camphor, bone and nerve linament.

Ladies Gaiters and Slippers.

MEN'S BOOTS & BROGANS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

Fall and Winter Strained Oil.

ROSIN, PITCH, & OAKUM.

CROTCH and SHADED MAHOGANY VENEERING

Travelling baskets of assorted sizes.

A large quantity of window glass of different sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14 12 by 16 and 12 by 18. Also a large assortment of window sash.

ALBANY WARE, COOKING STOVES

With copper furniture, and stove pipe of various sizes, also a few dozen

AME'S SHOVELS & SPADES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery and Glass-Ware;

Also a few setts of China.

The above goods were selected with great care and will be sold as cheap as at any store west of the mountains. Please call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

R. W. TAYLOR,

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 12, 1841. Corner of Calhoun & Columbia streets.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9c

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

Huntington Circuit Court, March Term; 1842.

Waterman Palmer vs John Swift } Bill to foreclose mortgage in Chancery.

IT appearing by an affidavit of a disinterested person, filed in the Clerk's office of the Huntington Circuit Court, on the 25th day of December, 1

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massillon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
II. Lawrence Cash'r	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Do do payable at Par.	& Mech bk. Phil.
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth,
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bank of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio Bank	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
branch	Lawrenceville
do	Alton
do	Jacksonville
do	Pekin
State bank of Illinois*	Springfield
branch	Galena
do	Chicago
do	Quincy
do	Jacksonville
do	Alton
do	Vandalia
do	Mount Carmel
do	Belville
do	Danville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the directors are taken.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!!—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.
Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by Evans & Hill.

THE MADISONIAN.
PROSPECTUS

The undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the Madisonian, proposes to issue a Daily Paper from this office on or about the 15th Dec.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the *right*, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the *wrong*, emanate from what men or in what section it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor at a fitting period, to place before the public *all* the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank Bills.

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive account of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia publishing, officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded we may we trust justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

TERMS

Daily per annum (in advance,)		$10 00
For the approaching session, (probably seven months,)	(in advance)	5 00
The tri-weekly per annum,		5 00
[illegible] months,		3 00
[illegible]		2 00
[illegible]		1 00
[illegible] months,		

All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral,) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES.
Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration, from the Clerk of the Allen Probate Court, on the estate of Joshua Summers, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all those having claims against the same are notified to file them in the office of the clerk of the Allen Probate Court for settlement. The estate is thought to be solvent.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.
Jan. 11th, 1842. p29

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE— FOR 842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union—6 Large Pages Monthly, (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.
(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to spend the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,] commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for	$3 00	Payment always
Twelve do. for	5,00	to be made in
Twenty-five do, for . . .	10,00	advance

No commission will be allowed, uncurrent money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,
December 1, 1841, Rochester N. Y.

BEAVER CLOTH.

A superb article of blue black wool died Beaver, for sale low at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

Butter,

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and otter caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.
Fort Wayne Dec. 21 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

10 Doll's Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the Reservoir in Paulding county, Ohio, 28 miles east of Fort Wayne, about the latter end of October, a large dark mare, two white hind fetlocks a white strip on the forehead, and galled on one side of her back. The above reward will be given to any one who will return the mare, or give information where she may be found.

JOSEPH DAILY.
Jan. 1st, 1842. 27

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
oct. 30th, R. W. TAYLOR.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A CAMPBELL'S.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHAWLS.—Saglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT. Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E A. CAMPBELL.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

PHILO RUMSEY,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ON COLUMBIA STREET,
Two door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office,
Fort Wayne,
Indiana.

THE subscriber will pay one cent per pound for old iron. R. HOOD.
September 25, '41. 12

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnish, during the coming spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $10 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE.

References { S. HANNA / T. W. SWEENY / DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29c

School Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the west half of the north west qr. of section 3, in Congressional township thirty four, north of range 11 east in Noble county, Ia., will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next, at the court house in said county between 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, as land belonging to said township. Terms of sale as the law directs.

DAVID A. MUNGOR, S. C.
Noble co., Dec. 24, 1841. 28c

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fill any contract he may make.

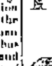
Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of



Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf, and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.
F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.
Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Dr. Fall's
CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoubtedly confer upon the human family the greatest blessings that the inventive genius and labors of man have ever bestowed upon suffering in any age of the world. Until this remedy was discovered, the consumption had been considered as the certain destroyer of a large portion of the human race. Seizing the youth, the middle aged, and the old indiscriminately, and plunging them into an untimely grave. Who has not beheld with sorrow, the blooming girls and the young men, who but a few months before, promised to make ornaments to society and the world, nipped, as it were, in the bud and consigned to the world of spirits, just as they were appearing upon the stage of action!

Fortunately for suffering humanity, the discovery of this medicine has struck from the catalogue of diseases, the terrors of the most horrible malady that has ever withered the hopes of man.

It is an Indian remedy that was discovered in the year 1836. Dr. Fall having been surprised at the wonderful fact, that not a single case of consumption had ever been known to take place among them, was induced to believe that they must be in possession of some cure for this most distressing of all diseases. After much exertion, for a term of more than three years spent at intervals among children of the forest, a receipt for this disease was obtained and its life preserving principle are now offered through the medium of this medicine to all mankind. For a proof of the fact, that all the Indian tribes of the American continent possess a knowledge of this remedy, it is only necessary to remark that there is not one single instance on record or even a traditional account among them, of any Indian ever having died of consumption. It is surely a vegetable composition and one of the most innocent medicines in the world, and like all other articles of medicine, used by the Indian tribes, it is simple in its composition.

DIRECTIONS.

Persons afflicted with consumption, must take half a tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful just before going to bed at night. Patients afflicted with this dreadful disease, by using it as above directed two or three months, will find themselves entirely clear of the pain in the breast, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption.

It is, also, best medicine in use, for persons who are troubled with spitting of blood, and slight hacking coughs, pain in the breast, &c., which, when let run on for months, so frequently terminate in consumption. Two or three bottles will, in all cases, relieve the patient and restore the health entirely. It will entirely relieve the patient from the night cough, which are so distressing, in a few hours from the time it is first taken.

Taken in doses of a tea spoonful at bed time, it will relieve the most inveterate colds and asthma.

EVANS & HILL, AGENTS—*Fort Wayne.*
SAM'L MOORE—*Huntington.*
W. B. & J. BARLOW—*Logan.*
BODMAN & CO.—*Wabashtown.*
J. M. DEFREES—*Peru.*

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

[illegible] Mineral [illegible] system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. That the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

An Ordinance

To amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for the appointment and regulation of auctioneers in the city of Fort Wayne, passed Dec. 11th, 1840.

SEC 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne,* That hereafter no auction license shall be granted to any person or persons within said city until the applicant or applicants shall satisfy the common council, that he or they have provided a good and sufficient building to be kept for the purpose of holding his or their auctions therein.

SEC. 2. Said auctioneers shall have and keep a capable clerk, whose duty it shall be to attend during all sales made at auction or private sale in said auction room, and keep a correct account of all sales made, entering each article sold and the price obtained for the same in a regular book, kept for that purpose, which book or books shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Mayor, Treasurer, or common council of said city. The correctness of said books shall be verified by the oath of said clerk, if required by the Mayor or other officer inspecting the same.

SEC. 3. No auctioneer shall charge or receive more than ten per centum commission on goods sold as above specified.

SEC. 4. Said Auctioneer or Auctioneers shall pay into the City Treasury for the use of said City, two per centum on the amount of all sales both public and private, made as aforesaid in their auction room.

SEC. 5. No license shall give the privilege to auctioneers of selling at more than one place in said city at the same time.

SEC. 6. Any person or persons violating this ordinance, or the ordinance to which this is an amendment, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay for the use of said City, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SEC. 7. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, coming within the purview of this ordinance, be and the same hereby are repealed.

Passed, Jan. 20, 1841.
F. P. RANDALL, *Recorder.*
Ft. Wayne, Jan. 20, 1842. 28c

The State of Indiana, Noble County Noble Circuit Court. In vacation October 23. 1841.

Andrew Stewart,	}	In chancery
vs.	}	a bill to foreclose
Thomas Shepherd,	}	a mortgage.

NOW comes the said Andrew Stewart, by Henry Cooper his solicitor, and files in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, his bill for the foreclosure of a mortgage: and also the affidavit of a disinterested person, whereby it appears to the satisfaction of said clerk, that the defendant Thomas Shepherd is not a resident of the State of Indiana: It is therefore ordered that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of this suit, by a publication of the same three weeks in succession in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public news paper, printed and published in the city of Fort Wayne, requiring the said defendant to appear on the first day of next term of the said Noble Circuit Court, and plead, answer or demur to said bill; or in default thereof it will be taken as confessed and a decree made thereon accordingly, in his absence.

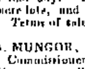
ISAAC SPENCER Clk
By W. WHITE D. C.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Section sixteen Congressional township thirty five north of range eleven east, Noble county, Indiana, will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next, at the Court House in said county, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day. The west half is divided into forty acre lots, and the East half into Eighty acre lots. Terms of sale as the Law directs.

DAVID A. MUNGOR,
S Commissioner.
Noble county Dec. 24th 1841. 27

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bent, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.
Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

John H. Waugh.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.

BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line, Mending done at short notice, with neatness and despatch.

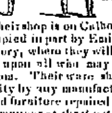
City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 184 .

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Cabinet Furniture.



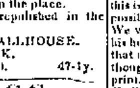
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eninger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

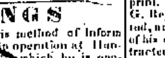
CASTINGS



THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has [illegible] in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by [illegible] kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.



He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841 46c

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

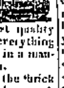
LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, next door to the Clerk's office.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church
FORT WAYNE, IND.
June 19 1841, 62c

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case,* (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

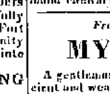
Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated.* Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.
New York.
71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1838, 29c.

New Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES, of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the new store of E. A. Campbell. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this, with his former stock composes a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 25, 1841.*

Sold Only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best *of his skill* and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

Saturday Evening Post.
Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

T H E P A P E R I T S E L F

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of procuring subscribers by subsidy,* WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints, &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confines of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; not only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this essentials, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would shun the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Lord,
Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constantine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; William P. Tappin; Greenville Melton; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. F. Moris.
H. Hastings Weld; Alfred B. Street; C. F. Daniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankee," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey.
Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; James R. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N.Y.

HEADACHE.
JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by Evans & Hill.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.
VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: one *dollar* per year *paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for *two dollars* the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Dec. 6, 1841.

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort *Wayne* immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, and also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 60 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort *Wayne.*

THOMAS VAN AND[illegible],
March 27, 1[illegible] 40c

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the concern.

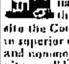
W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 6c

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

CALL AT THE

American House.



THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay, and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

T. J. LEWIS.
April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

MUHLER & GRAFFE,
CABINET, CHAIR AND
SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries; bids fair to be of immense value in the Western World. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, [illegible] plaster, salve, ointment or [illegible] has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of an intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation; Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Buru Bura, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents.—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 69 cents.

E. Chase & Co, are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1, Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Maynard & Co. State agents, for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington.
——— Baker, do Warsaw.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfiet or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cash'r	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chilicothe
Do do payable at Far. & Mech bk. Phil.	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bank of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio Bank	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bank*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

ILLINOIS.

Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
branch	Lawrenceville
do	Alton
do	Jacksonville
do	Pekin
State bank of Illinois*	Springfield
branch	Galena
do	Chicago
do	Quincy
do	Jacksonville
do	Alton
do	Vandalia
do	Mount Carmel
do	Belville
do	Danville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be pursuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

THE MADISONIAN.

PROSPECTUS

The undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the Madisonian, proposes to issue a Daily Paper from this office on or about the 15th Dec.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the people may demand—and from what has been seen of the purpose of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity—not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short it is our design to pursue the *right*, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the *wrong*, emanate from what men or in what section it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor at a fitting period, to place before the public *all* the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive account of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia publishing, officially, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tyler have thus far been founded we may we trust justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

TERMS

Daily per annum (in advance,) - -	$10 00
For the approaching session, (probaly seven months,) - - (in advance)	5 00
The tri-weekly per annum, - - -	5 00
[illegible] months, - - -	3 00
- - - -	2 00
For six mo[illegible]	1 00
Weekly,	
For six months,	

☞ All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral,) copying this prospectus (includig this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES.

Washington City. Nov. 6. 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration, from the Clerk of the Allen Probate Court, on the estate of Joshua Summers, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all those having claims against the same are notified to file them in the office of the clerk of the Allen Probate Court for settlement. The estate is thought to be solvent.

JACOB SUMMERS, Adm'r.

Jan. 11th. 1842. p29

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE— FOR 842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—6 Large Pages Monthly, (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received duringthe past year, the proprietor now has the satisfact of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞ Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for ..... $3 00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for ..... 5,00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for ... 10,00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, *uncurrent* money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,

December 1. 1841, *Rochester N. Y*)

BEAVER CLOTH.

A superb article of blue black wool died Beave, for sale low at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

Butter,

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and selett caps at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick. Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.

Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

10 Doll's Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the Reservoir in Paulding county, Ohio, 28 miles east of Fort Wayne, about the latter end of October, a large dark mare, two white hind fetlocks a white strip on the forehead, and galled on one side of her back. The above reward will be given to any one who will return the mare, or give information where she may be found.

JOSEPH DAILY.

Jan. 1st, 1842. 27

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

oct. 30th, R. W. TAYLOR.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at

E. A CAMPBELL'S.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHAWLS.—Saglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT. Bristol, Family. Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash

E. A. CAMPBELL.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

PHILO RUMSEY,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ON COLUMBIA STREET,

Two door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office,

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

THE subscriber will pay one cent per pound for old iron. R. HOOD.

September 25, '41. 12

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; per 50 cents per. tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery

HAMPTON BROWNE.

References { S. HANNA / T. W. SWEENY / DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29c

School Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the west half of the north west qr. of section 3, in Congressional township thirty four, north of range 11 east in Noble county, Ia., will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next, at the court house or in said county between 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M, of said day, as land belonging to said township. Terms of sale as the law directs.

DAVID A. MUNGOR, S. C.

Noble co, Dec. 24, 1841. 26c

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the sbscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and willl purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Dr. Fall's

CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoubtedly confer upon the human family the greatest bessings that the inventive genius and labors of man have ever bestowed upon suffering in any age of the world. Until this remedy was discovered, the consumption had been considered as the certain destroyer of a large portion of the human race. Seizing the youth, the middle aged, and the old indiscriminately, and plunging them into an untimely grave. Who has not beheld with sorrow, the blooming girls and the young men, who but a few months before, promised to make ornaments to society and the world, nipped, as it were, in the bud and consigned to the world of spirits, just as they were appearing upon the stage of action?

Fortunately for suffering humnity, the discovery of this medicine has struck from the catalogue of diseases, the terrors of the most horrible malady that has ever withered the hopes of man.

It is an Indian remedy that was discovered in he year 1836. Dr. FALL having been surprised at the wonderful fact, that not a single case of consumption had ever been known to take place among them, was induced to belive that they must be in possession of some cure for this most distressing of all diseases. After much exertion, for a term of more then three years spent at intervals among children of the forest, a receipt for this disease was obtained and its life preserving principle are now offered through the medium of this medicine to all mankind. For a proof of the fact, that all the Indian tribes of the American continent possess a knowledge of this remedy, it is only necessary to remark that there is not one single instance on record or even a traditional account among them, of any Indian ever having died of consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition and one of the most innocent medicines in the world, and like all other articles of medicine, used by the Indian tribes, it it simple in its composition.

DIRECTIONS.

Persons afflicted with consumption, must take half a tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful just before going to bed at night. Patients afflicted with this dreadful disease, by using it as above directed two or three months, will find themselves entiely clear of the pain in the breast, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption

It is, also, best medicine in use, for persons who are troubled with spitting of blood, and slight hacking coughs, pain in the breast, &c., which, when let run on for months, so frequently terminate in consumption. Two or three bottles will, in all cases, relieve the patient and restore the health entirely. It will entirely relieve the patient from the night coughs, which are so distressing, in a few hours from the time it is first taken.

Taken in doses of a tea spoonful at bed time, it will relieve the most inveterate colds and asthma.

EVANS & HILL, AGENTS—*Fort Wayne.*
SAM'L MOORE—*Huntington.*
W. B. & J. BARLOW—*Lagro.*
BODMAN & CO.—*Wabashtown.*
J. M. DEFREES—*Peru.*

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

[illegible] Mineral [illegible] system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Wilshire.*

An Ordinance

To amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for the appointment and regulation of auctioneers in the city of Fort Wayne, passed Dec. 11th, 1840.

SEC 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne,* That hereafter no auction license shall be granted to any person or persons within said city until the applicant or applicants shall satisfy the common council, that he or they have provided a good and sufficient building to be kept for the purpose of holding his or their auctions therein.

SEC. 2. Said auctioneers shall have and keep a capable clerk, whose duty it shall be to attend during all *sales* made at auction or private sale in said auction room, and keep a correct account of all sales made, entering each article sold and the price obtained for the same in a regular book, kept for that purpose, which book or books shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Mayor, Treasurer, or common council of said city. The correctness of said books shall be verified by the oath of said clerk, if required by the Mayor or other officer inspecting the same.

SEC. 3. No auctioneer shall charge or receive more than ten per centum commission on goods sold as above specified.

SEC. 4. Said Auctioneer or Auctioneers shall pay into the City Treasury for the use of said City, two per centum on the amount of all sales both public and private, made as aforesaid in their auction room.

SEC. 5. No license shall give the privilege to auctioners of selling at more than one place in said city at the same time.

SEC. 6. Any person or persons violating this ordinance, or the ordinance to which this is an amendmaent, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay for the use of said City. any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SEC 7. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, coming within the perview of this ordinance, be and the same hereby are repealed.

Passed, Jan. 20, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL, *Recorder*.

Ft. Wayne, Jan. 20, 1842. 28c

The State of Indiana, Noble County Noble Circuit Court. In vacation October 23. 1841.

Andrew Stewart, vs. Thomas Shepherd, } In chancety a bill to foreclose a mortgage.

NOW comes the said Andrew Stewart, by Henry Cooper his solicitor, and files in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, his bill for the foreclosure of a mortgage; and also the affidavit of a disinterested person, whereby it appears to the satisfaction of said clerk, that the defendant Thomas Shepherd is not a resident of the State of Indiana: It is therefore ordered that the said *defendant* be notified of the pendency of this suit, by a publication of the same three weeks in succession in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public news paper, printed and published in the city of Fort Wayne, requiring the said defendant to appear on the first day of next term of the said Noble Circuit Court, and plead, answer or demur to said bill; or in default thereof it will be taken as confessed and a decree made thereon accordingly, in his absence.

ISAAC SPENCER Clk
By W. WHITE D. C.

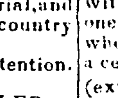
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Section sixteen Congressional township thirty five north of range eleven east, Noble county, Indiana, will be offered for sale on the first Monday of March next, at the Court House in said county, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day. The west half is divided into forty acre lots, and the East half into Eighty acre lots. Terms of sale as the Law directs.

DAVID A. MUNGOR,
S. Commissioner.

Noble county Dec. 24th 1841. 27

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

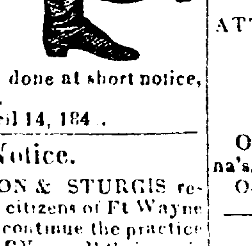
SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.



BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line, Mending done at short notice, with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 184 .

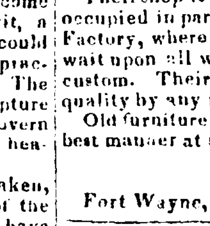
Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

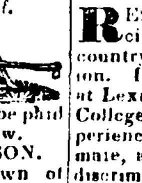
Their shop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

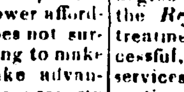
CASTINGS



THE subscriber takes this method of inform[illegible] the public that he has [illegible] in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.



He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 28, 1841 48c

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological develepements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion, glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

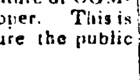
LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, next door to the Clerk's office.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly oppoite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.* (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

F. P. RANDALL,

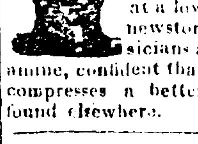
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29c

New Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the newstore of E. A. Campbell. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his formerstock compresses a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful, Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy,* WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; not only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton: William P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. F. Meris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C F. Daniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander C Draner, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letterr press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwerded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N.Y.

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: *one dollar* per year *paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for *two* dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first vo umns of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late *memorable session* of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6, 1841.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, *Also several never failing springs,* I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort *Wayne,*

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841 40c

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the concern.

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

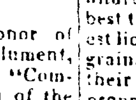
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 8c

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

CALL AT THE

American House.



THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay, and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

T. J. LEWIS.

April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The American House was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c, &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, every other plaster, salve, ointment, or inimer has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our inteligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only [in] the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long *established* charactert their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents, for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington.
——— Eaker, do Warsaw.